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COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST

(No 17)

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## FOREWORD

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**COMMUNIST CHINA DIGEST**  
**No 17**

**PREFACE**

The Communist China Digest consists of two parts. Part I is a news summary for a semimonthly period. It is a full translation of that section in the Chinese Communist semimonthly periodical, Hsin-hua Pan-yueh-k'an, which deals with national and international events of significance. Part II concerns all major aspects of Chinese life. It presents selected reports from translations of Chinese Communist and other publications. These selections seek to be (1) representative of the type of material appearing on the subject, (2) major statements or decisions on the subject, and/or (3) national policy decisions, statements or activities.

In general, the items in Part II are extracts or summaries. Full translations will be so indicated. Notes or comments appearing in brackets [ ] are made by JPRS.

A list of current JPRS publications or other publications on China is included at the end of the digest. This list is gradually being extended to include other current translations on China.

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PART I. IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL EVENTS  
(26 January to 15 February 1960)

Main-hua Pan-yueh-k'ian

/New China Semimonthly Journal/  
No 4, 27 February 1960, Peiping

Pages 182-185

Chinese, semimonthly

(An asterisk indicates that the item appeared in this journal; two asterisks indicate a supplementary item.)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS  
Commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Signing of the Sino-Soviet  
Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance

Party and government leaders in China and the USSR exchanged greetings 13 February to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.\* Sung Ch'ing-ling exchanged cabled greetings with N. V. Popova and A. A. Andreyev 8th and 13th\*

The national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries held a joint reception 13 February in Peiping to mark the tenth anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Alliance. Chairman Chu Te addressed the gathering. Comrades Kuo Mo-jo, Ch'en I, S. V. Chervonenko and V. P. Yelyutin also addressed the gathering.\*

S. V. Chervonenko, Soviet ambassador to China, gave a banquet 14 February. Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i attended and made a speech. Chairman Chu Te and Ambassador Chervonenko also spoke.\*

Various circles in Moscow met 12 February to enthusiastically celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Alliance. Deputy Chairman A. F. Zasydako of the Soviet Council of Ministers reported to the gathering on "Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance.\* Liu Ch'ang-sheng, chief of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association delegation and Liu Hsiao, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, also spoke. On the same day, Ambassador Liu Hsiao held a reception in Moscow. Liu Hsiao and Kozlov addressed the gathering.

Ambassadors of socialist nations stationed in China held a soiree 12 February. Deputy Premier Ch'en I, the Korean ambassador and the Soviet ambassador addressed the gathering.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 14 February entitled, "Long Live the Great Sino-Soviet Alliance!"\*

## Supreme Government Organs

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 13th session 28 January. After hearing a report by Premier Chou En-lai on the question of signing treaties with the Union of Burma on "an agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma on border questions between the two nations" and a "friendship and mutual non-aggression pact between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma," the session decided to appoint Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council as plenipotentiary for signing the agreement and the pact.

The State Council held its 95th plenary session 28 January to discuss signing with Burma an "agreement between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma on border questions between the two nations" and a "friendship and mutual non-aggression pact between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma." It approved the signing of this agreement and pact and requested the standing committee of the National People's Congress to designate Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council as the plenipotentiary for signing the agreement and pact.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its expanded 14th meeting 11 February to hear a report by Deputy Minister Li Pao-hua of the Ministry of Conservancy and Power on achievements in water conservancy and power in 1959 and assignments for 1960. The standing committee of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended this session.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress held its 15th expanded meeting 12 February to hear a report by Deputy Minister Teng Chi of the Ministry of Light Industry on the big leap forward in light industry and current tasks. The standing committee of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended this session.

Pursuant to a decision of the 12th meeting of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i approved 9 February a treaty of commerce and navigation between China and the German Democratic Republic which was signed in Peiping 18 January.

## Premier Ne Win's Visit to China

At the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai, General Ne Win, Premier of the Union of Burma, and his entourage made a goodwill tour of China 24-29 January. Premier Chou En-lai received and gave a banquet for General Ne Win on the 24th. Both host and guest addressed the gathering.\* Premier Chou and Premier Ne Win held talks on the 25th and 26th. On the 28th, an "Agreement on Border Questions Between the Governments of the Two Nations of the People's Republic of China

and the Union of Burma\* and a "Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma"\* were signed. Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i attended the signing ceremonies. A joint communique of the governments of the two nations of China and Burma was issued on the same day.\* Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i received Premier Ne Win on the 28th. Ne Win gave a farewell banquet on the 28th which Premier Chou attended. Both the host and his guest addressed the gathering.\* Jen-min Jih-pao published editorials 24th and 29th January and 1 February entitled, "Greet Premier Ne Win," "A New Era in Sino-Burmese Relations," and "A New Example of Solidarity and Friendship Between the Countries of Asia."\*

#### People's Communes

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 28 January that the first category economy of people's communes achieved outstanding developments in 1959. There was an increase of 70 percent over the 1958 total value of production of the communes' first category industries. The communes' first category uniform use of common funds amounted to 50 percent of the total accumulated fund of the communes. This situation is conducive to the expansion of agricultural production capital turnover and the speeding up of the modernization of agriculture as well as to supporting the development of production of work teams in a powerful way.\*

#### Military Activities

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 8 February that a national militia work conference met recently in Peiping. The conference discussed and summed up the achievements and experiences of organizing militia units on a large scale since 1958 and made present and future plans and assignments for the continued organization of the militia on a large scale. Ho Lung made some important reports to the conference. During the sessions of the conference, Chou En-lai, Ho Lung and Ch'en I received delegates to the conference.

#### National Minorities

After visiting more than 20 cities, Panchen Erdeni and Popola returned to Peiping 25 January. Premier Chou received them and gave a banquet for them the same day. Deputy Premier Ch'en I gave them a farewell banquet 6 February. Both he and Panchen Erdeni addressed the gathering. Panchen Erdeni and Popola left Peiping for Tibet 8 February.

On 1 February, Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i received the entire complement of touring delegations of Tibetan farmers, Sinkiang farmers, Tibetan school cadres, and minority trainees of the T'ai-yuan and Shih-chia-chuang railways colleges.

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chu Te and Li Wei-han received various minority touring delegations from the T'ung-hua area of Kirin Province.

### Democratic Parties and Groups and People's Organizations

Liu Shao-ch'i, Chu Te, Ch'en I, Li Hsien-nien, T'ien Chen-lin, and Li Wei-han received the entire body of delegates to the China Democratic National Construction Association and All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce conference.

Kuang-ming Jih-pao reported 9 February that the Chiu San Society held the second expanded session of its fifth central committee meeting in Peiping recently. Li Hsien-nien, member of the party, politburo and secretariat, delivered a report on the question of the present domestic economy. The conference highlighted policy and assignments on political ideological work under the new situation and exchanged work experiences on the big leap forward.

### 17th Session of the All-China National Students' Conference

The 17th session of the All-China national student's conference met in Peiping 4-10 February. Chairman Hu Ch'i-li of the All-China Students' Federation delivered a report on the 4th on "Be Red and Expert; Scale the Peaks of Science and Culture." On the 6th, Wang Kuang-wei gave a report, "On the National Economic Situation." On the 7th, Chou Yang reported on "The Current Situation and the Question of Communist Education." On the 8th, Deputy Premier Ch'en I reported on the current international situation. On the 10th, Hu Yao-pang reported on "Be Armed with the Thinking of Mao Tse-tung." Hu Ch'i-li made the closing address. On the same day, the conference approved the charter of the All-China Federation of Students and some conference resolutions and elected the 17th national committee of the All-China Federation of Students. While the conference was in session, Liu Shao-ch'i and other party and government leaders received the entire body of delegates. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial on the 11th entitled, "The Glorious Task of Young Students."\*

### Women's Activities

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 28 January that the All-China Federation of Women recently issued a directive to women's federations in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous areas which said that during celebrations of the 50th anniversary of International Women's Day 8 March 1950, citations will be conferred on 10,000 progressive women, and units consisting chiefly of women, from various fronts in socialist construction during 1959.

The All-China Federation of Women and others, totaling nine organizations, issued a joint directive 14 February on marking "March 3rd," the 50th anniversary of International Women Workers' Day.

## Overseas Chinese Activities

The State Council issued a directive 2 February on the reception and resettlement of returning overseas Chinese.\* The committee for the reception and resettlement of returning overseas Chinese was formally organized on the 4th when it held its initial meeting. Liao Ch'eng-chih reported to the meeting on the progress of preparatory work for the reception and resettlement of returning overseas Chinese.

## Foreign Relations

Hsin-hua New Agency reported 6 February that Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i has accepted the invitations of comrades I. G. Maurer and Chivu Stoica to visit Rumania.

Under the leadership of Chairman Z. Frierlinger, the Czechoslovak National Assembly delegation toured India, Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam and arrived in Peiping 10 February. Chairman Chu Te received the entire delegation on the 11th. The delegation left Peiping on the 14th for home.

China and the Soviet Union signed a forest protection and fire prevention agreement in Moscow 29 January.

At the invitation of A. A. Romanov, director of the orthopedic equipment plant in Chita, USSR, Hsu Hsueh-hui arrived in Chita 15 January to be fitted with an artificial arm and returned to China 3 February. On the 13th, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions cabled the central committee of the All-Union Federation of Trade Unions and A. A. Romanov while Tsao Chu-ju, president of the People's Bank of China, wrote A. A. Romanov to express their thanks for equipping Hsu Hsueh-hui with a "Sino-Soviet friendship arm."

Marshal Lin Piao cabled felicitations 6 February to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Chairman Liu Shao-ch'i and Premier Chou En-lai cabled greetings 3 February to mark Ceylon's national day.\* The ambassador of Ceylon in China held a reception on the 4th to celebrate the anniversary. Deputy Premier Ch'en I spoke on the coming brilliance of the Five Principles and the Spirit of Bandung and pointed out that the solidarity of the peoples of the Afro-Asian nations will stand the test of time and prosper.

Ting Ku-yu, China's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Pakistan, arrived in Karachi 29 January. On 10 February, Ting Kuo-yu presented his credentials to President Ayub Khan of Pakistan.

From 9-12 February, Li Chu-sheng, Chinese consul general in Djakarta, was in Bandung to discuss with West Java military authorities problems concerning the repatriation of overseas Chinese from west Java.

On 9 February, a US warship invaded the waters of Hai-ch'eng, Fukien Province. A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs was instructed to lodge serious warning No 85 with the US.

On 5 February, Chang Yu-che, chairman of the Astronomical Society of the People's Republic of China, wrote J. Oort, chairman of the International Astronomical Union (IAU) to protest against a plot to create "two Chinas."

## ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

### Technical Innovations and the Technological Revolution

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 26 January entitled, "Continue to Leap Forward Along the Road of Technical Innovations and the Technological Revolution."\*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 4 February entitled, "While Modernizing Enterprises, It Is Also Necessary to Introduce Innovations in Techniques."\*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 29 January that China's industrial front obtained a bountiful harvest from the mass movement based on technical innovations and the technological revolution. For the past year, workers throughout the nation have proposed or implemented over 37 million technical innovations or inventions which exceeds the total figure of several pre-1959 years. During the past year, there has been a surge amounting to 510,000 progressive units and 6.3 million progressive producers and workers.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 3 February that the technical innovation and technological revolution movement in Harbin is pushing toward mechanization and automation. During the past two months, 195 automatic production lines and 46 combination mechanical production lines were installed in Harbin. 1,019 single operation machines were automated and over 1,000 lathes with leather transmission belts were refitted. Over 3,866 hand operations are now mechanized for production.

### Industry and Communications

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 30 January that medium and small enterprises in Chinese industry have grown rapidly. According to preliminary reports, of the medium and small enterprises throughout China which have grown rapidly, there are over 1,000 iron and steel enterprises, 17,000 coal mines, 500,000 kilowatts of power plants, 400 petroleum refineries, 100 cement plants, and thousands of machine, chemical and light industrial plants.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 8 February entitled, "Hsiao-yang-ch'un! Advance With Victory."\* Hsiao-yang-ch'un means "foreign techniques".

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 25 January that the Liu-chou machine works has successfully produced an experimental "Red River" tractor which is adapted to the use of paddy fields in the south.\*\*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 24 January that meters required by China's modern industry which were formerly entirely imported, are now basically self-sufficient.\*\*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 9 February that the Ministry of Coal and Industry recently collected and collated progressive experiences from all over the nation on electrical maintenance and transmission and pillar

construction and support into four sets of comprehensive operational experiences which will be generally promoted in 1960.

Ta Kung Pao reported 27 January that the Ministries of Chemical Industries and Commerce recently held a national conference on the production of fine instruments and pharmaceuticals.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 January that industrial activities of people's communes in China have shown a healthy expansion. According to preliminary statistics at the end of 1959, over 200,000 industrial enterprises with over five million workers operated by communes have been reorganized and improved. According to statistics, of the total production value of industrial enterprises operated by communes, 55 percent directly or indirectly serve agricultural production.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 3 February entitled, "Push Toward Mechanization of Cargo Handling."\*\*

#### Agriculture and Conservancy

The Ministry of Agriculture issued a directive 5 February which said that as of 15 February, there will be a national general inspection of preparations for spring planting and area management of growing winter crops.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 5 February entitled, "Greet Spring Planting."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 12 February entitled, "Grasp the Winter Wheat 'Growing Period'".

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 9 February entitled, "The Key to Increasing the Production of Cotton Fields in 1960."\*

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 7 February entitled, "Bring the Fertilizer Accumulation Drive to a New High Tide."

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 2 February entitled, "Exert Every Effort to Prevent and Cure Hog Diseases."

Ta Kung Pao reported 5 February that the Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce recently issued a joint directive on carrying out vegetable seed preparation work properly.

Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 10 February entitled, "Prepare Early Against Drought."

From October 1959 to 22 January 1960, work on conservancy and water and soil retention projects was initiated at over 380 sites throughout the country. Of this number, 310 projects are already completed. This has expanded and improved irrigated areas to 200 million mou and water and soil retention areas to 156,000 square kilometers. In the course of three months, a total of 19 billion cubic meters of stone and gravel work was completed.\*\*

## Trade

On 3 February, the Ministry of Commerce issued a directive to commerce departments and bureaus of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions which called on commercial offices in all areas to transfer personnel, assets and finances, and strengthen cooperation in order to assure the speedy development of hog raising.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 January that people's communes have assured the completion of government purchases of subsidiary farm products in quantity and quality with speed. There was an increase of 28.2 percent in the total amount of subsidiary farm products purchased in 1959 over that of 1958. The amount of grain purchased was 19.4 percent above that for 1958 and for various subsidiary and native products, 62.7 percent.

## CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The party central committee and the State Council issued directives 9 February on calling a national conference of progressive units and individuals in socialist construction in education and culture, health and physical training.\*

### Education

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 2 February that various categories and types of schools in China will initiate classes during the spring as well as the fall semesters in 1960. This will play an important role in developing education in China and will speed up the fund of technology.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 26 January that in the big leap forward 612 institutes of higher learning were newly set up, and have become deep rooted. At the present time, in China excluding Tibet there are institutes of higher learning in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in most special districts.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 1 February that in a little over a year China has already established over 20,000 agricultural middle schools with 60,000 instructors and 2,190,000 students. The various agricultural middle schools appropriately adopted such schemes as "half-day session" or "every other day session" to guarantee sufficient time for both class work and labor.

A meeting for the exchange of experiences in the elimination of illiteracy and spare time study in the rural areas of China was convened in Foochow from 12-23 January. The meeting summarized and exchanged experiences in upholding firmly and advancing the quality of the program for the elimination of illiteracy in the rural areas and spare time study, as well as for the future exchange of opinions for these programs. Vice Minister of Education, Tung Shun-ts'ai, made an important speech at the meeting.

An on the spot meeting on the workers' education in Heilungkiang was held 6-18 January in Harbin. The meeting heard the experiences on Heilungkiang's workers' education, and exchanged experiences from various places and production units. This year's plan as well as the 1962-1967 plan for the workers' education was discussed. Comrade Lin Feng spoke at the meeting.

### Health

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 10 February the great results of China's 1959 national health program. Currently China has 570,000 hospital beds, a 30% increase over 1958, and has established a network of health and clinical centers in the rural areas to serve the people's communes.

Hsin-hua News Agency on 12 February reported speeches given to

the Agency by the committee of the Central Patriotic Health Workers dealing with the necessity of avoiding spring epidemics and the coordination of public health work with the collection of fertilizer.

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 5 February that the Ministries of Health and Commerce recently held a joint on-the-spot meeting at Hopeh's Yueh-ch'eng reservoir concerning first aid and health work at China's water conservation projects, as well as to promote the public health program at this reservoir and to establish the experience of "four levels and 3 networks." Science

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 5 February that the specialities of the 1959 research work of the Academia Sinica were that: comparatively high results in series research and single research projects were achieved; work patterns and directed goals were expanded; there were many results of single creativeness; many theoretical problems brought forward; and the advancement of further theoretical research.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 3 February that the Academia Sinica held its 1st session of the Bio-chemical Technical Conference in Shanghai recently. Delegates to the conference exchanged opinions and set forth the pattern for China's bio-chemistry program.

The second delegate conference of the Chinese Psychological Society convened 17-23 January in Peiping. The meeting reviewed the results of psychological research, and planned its research program for the next 3 years.\*\*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 8 February that Nieh Shou-mou, a farm youth from Po-yang Hsien in Kiangsi Province developed a hybrid cotton seed by crossing tai-tzu cotton with a wild plant known as "ch'ao-ku'ai." This hybrid cotton is resistant to insect pests, cold weather and drought and produces bumper yields.

#### Language Reform

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 10 February that the people's council of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region recently approved a program for the reform of Uighur and Kazakh languages.

#### Commemorating the Cultural Leaders of the World

A meeting was held in Peiping 26 January to commemorate the centenary of the death of the great Hungarian mathematician, Bolyai Janos.

A meeting was held in Peiping 9 February to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the great Russian writer, Anton Chekov.

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### International Relations

President Gronchi of Italy visited the Soviet Union 6-11 February. He held talks with Voroshilov and Khrushchev on the 8th and 9th. A Soviet-Italian joint communique issued on the 9th said that both parties believed that the best way to defend and strengthen peace is to create an organization to properly supervise complete disarmament. On the same day, the two nations signed a cultural agreement. At a reception 8 February given by the Italian ambassador in honor of President Gronchi's visit to the Soviet Union, Khrushchev said that it was first necessary to sign a peace treaty with Germany.

First Deputy Chairman Mikoyan of the Soviet Council of Ministers visited Cuba 4-14 February. Mikoyan and Castro issued a joint Soviet-Cuban communique in Havana. The Soviet Union will lend Cuba \$100,000,000 in US currency and buy 420,000 tons of sugar from Cuba in 1960 and one million tons thereafter for the next four years.

Under the leadership of Heinrich Rau, a government delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited Vietnam 25-28 January. On the 25th, Ho Chi Minh and Pham Van Dong individually received the delegation. Hanoi issued a communique on the delegation's visit to Vietnam on the 28th.\* When the delegation arrived in Rangoon 29 January, Rau pointed out at a press conference that the Sino-Burmese treaty of friendship and non-aggression and the agreement on border questions are entirely compatible with the five principles of coexistence. After visiting Mongolia, China, Korea, Vietnam, Burma and India, the delegation returned to Berlin 13 February.

Under the leadership of Zdener Fierlinger, the Czech parliamentary delegation visited Vietnam 3-10 February. Chairman Ho Chi Minh received the delegation 3 February. At a press conference on the 9th, Chairman Fierlinger chastised the Ngo Dinh Diem clique for obstructing the unification of Vietnam.

In response to invitations, Voroshilov and others toured India and Nepal 19 January to 8 February. A Soviet-Indian communique was issued 8 February. Hsin-hua News Agency reported 6 February that a Soviet-Nepalese joint communique was issued.

Premier Koirala of Nepal visited India 17-31 January. While in Chandigarh, he said at a press conference that Nepal and China had no border disputes and that there was no need for Indo-Nepalese common defense.

Amidst widespread opposition, MacMillan "visited" Ghana, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyassaland, and the Union of South Africa of the African continent 5 January to 5 February. During his "visits" he met mass demonstrations for independence and freedom everywhere. Therefore, he was forced to conclude his "visits" ahead of schedule and slip back to England.

## Questions of Disarmament and Banning of Nuclear Weapons

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 31 January that Khrushchev has replied to questions put by the political editor of a French periodical on questions of disarmament.\*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 7 February that Khrushchev has replied to Prof. John Bernal, chairman of the World Federation of Scientific Workers.\*

A mass demonstration of over 100,000 people was held in Tunis 25 January to protest coming French nuclear tests in the Sahara Desert. President Bourghiba addressed the gathering.\*\*

In complete disregard of world public opinion, the French Government exploded its first atomic bomb in the Sahara 13 February.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 14 February that Tass has been authorized to state that if nuclear tests are continued, the Soviet government cannot ignore it and must take proper action to assure the security of its own country.

The secretariat of the Afro-Asia Solidarity Council issued a statement 13 February on the French explosion of an atomic bomb in the Sahara Desert.

President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana announced the freezing of all French assets in Ghana 13 February.

## International Organizations

The executive committee of the International Federation of Democratic Women met in Djakarta 31 January to 3 February. Madam Ch'ang-te reported to the conference on the achievements and aspirations of the women of Asia and Africa. The conference approved resolutions on the achievements and ideals of Afro-Asian women.

## The German Question

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 2 February that Khrushchev sent a reply to Adenauer on questions of disarmament and Germany.\*

The government of the Democratic Republic of Germany handed memoranda to the governments of the US, England and France 29 January to make strong protests against provocative activities of West Germany in West Berlin.

On 28 January, First Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht of the German Democratic Republic issued warnings and made proposals during a press conference on the question of maintaining peace in Germany.\*

Jen-min Jih-pao reported 27 January that while commenting on the draft of emergency laws submitted by the Adenauer government to the Bonn Federal Parliament, President Otto Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic called for combatting the resurgence of Neo-Fascism in West Germany.

Supporting the Soviet decision on disarmament, the party central committee in Germany call on the masses to rise up and force the Adenauer government to stop its military expansion.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 10 February that in his message to the members of the West German Federal Parliament, First Secretary Reimann of the German party central committee called on West Germany to immediately abandon plans to adopt nuclear armaments and the construction of missile bases on West German territory.

While speaking at the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Krakow by Soviet and Polish military forces in Krakow 17 January, Chairman Josef Cyrankiewicz of the Polish pointed out that if any of the Fascist elements in West Germany ever dare to sneak out of the country, they will be smashed.\*\*

#### The Indo-Chinese Question

The liaison mission of the Vietnam People's Army wrote the Vietnam International Supervisory and Control Commission 1 February to protest the illegal entry of US Secretary of the Army Bruckner, 6 January to intensify military preparations of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

The liaison mission of the Vietnam People's Army wrote the Vietnam International Supervisory and Control Commission 4 February to protest the action of the US imperialists who despatched nine ships 23-27 October loaded with military supplies illegally destined for South Vietnam and demanded that the International Commission investigate this illegal action and report expected findings.

Regarding the April general elections in Laos, the central committee of the Neo Lao Hak Xat issued a statement 3 February protesting against US attempts to utilize the general elections to endanger the national interests of Laotians and demanding the freedom of Prince Soupannavong in order to assure the freedom of the people to participate in general elections.

On 5 February, the weekly Prachiachon published secret letters from Cambodian rebel Sam Sary to Edmund Kellogg, former political officer in the US Embassy in Cambodia.\* On 6 February, Prince Sihanouk wrote an editorial in the weekly Nationalist on this case which accused the US of plotting to sabotage the independence of Laos.\* Jen-min Jih-pao published an article by its commentator entitled, "This Is Eisenhower's 'Non-interference in the Internal Affairs of Other Nations'".\*

#### The Korean Question

During the Korean Armistice Commission meeting 11 February, Major General Joo Chang Joon of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, protested against the illegal shipment of missile armaments into South Korea.

## Socialist Countries

The political consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance met in Moscow 4 February. China, Korea and Mongolia sent observers to this meeting. The meeting approved a statement of the Warsaw Pact nations and a communique on the meetings. Participating as an observer for China, comrade K'ang Sheng presented a report to the meeting on the current international situation. Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 6 February entitled, "A Decisive Force in the Preservation of Peace."\*

A conference was held in Moscow 2 and 3 February for the exchange of agricultural experiences among the Communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries of Europe. A communique on the meeting was issued on the 8th.

On 31 January, the Soviet Union successfully fired its second powerful multistage missile into the Pacific area and has successfully concluded its missile tests in that area.

The Polish Central Statistical Bureau issued an announcement 8 February on the implementation of the 1959 national economic plan. The total value of Polish industrial production in 1959 was 9 percent above that for 1958. There was an increase of 4 percent in the value of four major grain crops.

The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic held its 10th session 10 February. On behalf of the government, Grotewohl presented a statement on the German question.\* The meeting approved a resolution in response to the call of the Supreme Soviet on disarmament and decided to organize a national defense commission with Walter Ulbricht as chairman.

The National Central Statistical Bureau of the German Democratic Republic issued a report 6 February on the implementation of the 1959 national economic plan. Total industrial production in Germany for 1959 was 12 percent above that for 1958. Agricultural production continued to increase.

According to figures released by the National Statistical Bureau of Czechoslovakia 8 February, the total value of industrial production in Czechoslovakia for 1959 was 10.9 percent above that for 1958. Grain harvests were excellent.

The Central committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party held a plenary meeting 12 February to hear reports by First Secretary Kadar of the party central committee on the conference for the exchange of agricultural experiences among the Communist and worker's parties of the socialist countries of Europe and the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The meeting also heard a report by Lajos Feher of the politburo of the party central committee on the situation in regard to the development of the cooperativization movement as well as on the implementation of the decision of the party central committee 22 October

on strengthening producer's cooperatives. The meeting approved a resolution on achievements in the development of agricultural cooperatives and on future assignments. A communique of the party central committee was issued on the 14th on promoting the agricultural cooperativization movement and strengthening producer's cooperatives.

The Hungarian national parliament met 28-30 January. After hearing a report by Istvan Antos, minister of finance, on the 1960 budget, it approved the 1960 Hungarian national budget and a resolution in support of the call of the Supreme Soviet for disarmament and elected Morosan to the presidium of the people's republic.

The Central Statistical Bureau of the Rumanian Council of Ministers issued a communique 29 January on the results of the implementation of the 1959 national economic plan. During 1959, industrial production in Rumania was 11.1 percent above that for 1958. Steel production showed an increase of 52 percent. Agricultural households joining agricultural cooperatives reached 79.5 percent. There were bumper harvests for most agricultural crops.

The plenary session of the central committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria met 26-29 January. On the 26th, Zhivkov reported on "advancing heavy industry, expanding raw material bases for heavy industry, and specialization in production." Tania Zolov reported on "speeding up technological progress in industry." The meeting approved resolutions on advancing heavy industry further, expanding raw material bases for the development of heavy industry, specialization in production and speeding up technological progress. Zhivkov addressed the meeting before its final summation.

The Statistical Bureau of the Albanian National Planning Commission issued a report 31 January on the situation regarding the implementation of the 1959 national economic plan. The total value of heavy industrial production in Albania for 1959 was 19.7 percent above that for 1958. There were outstanding increases in grain and cotton harvests.

Celebrations to mark the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian Federation of Trade Unions were held in Tirana 10 February. While reporting to the meeting, Gogo Nushi charged the leaders of the revisionists in the Yugoslav trade unions with sabotaging the struggle of the international proletariat.

The national Statistical Bureau of Mongolia issued a report 6 February on achievements in the implementation of the 1959 national economic and cultural plan. During 1959, 99.3 percent of the pastoral households in Mongolia joined cooperatives. There was an increase of 80.4 percent in the quantity of grain harvests over that of 1958. The total value of industrial production was 7.3 percent above that for 1958.

The Central Statistical Bureau of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a report 15 February on the situation regarding the completion of the 1959 national economic plan. In northern Vietnam, there was an increase of 8.2 percent in total agricultural production in 1959 over that of 1958. Total value of industrial production showed an increase of 31 percent.

### Opposition to the Japan-US Military Alliance

The eighth plenary central committee meeting of the Communist Party of Japan was held 22-26 January. The meeting discussed the struggle against the Japan-US "security pact" and a report on the development of the party. The meeting approved current struggle calls and resolutions on the struggle to prevent the passage of the new Japan-US "security pact." The secretariat of the central committee of the Communist Party of Japan issued a report on this expanded central committee meeting on the 28th.

While attacking the Kishi government during a full session of the lower house 4 February, Nozaka Sanzo, chairman of the Communist Party of Japan, pointed out that the Japan-US military alliance is in violation of the sovereignty of Japan and the Communist Party of Japan is firmly opposed to ratifying this treaty. He added that the people of Japan desire to follow the path of peaceful coexistence which was pointed out by the Sino-Burmese treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

The central committee cadre conference of the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement 8 February attacking the anti-Soviet and war-mongering policy of the Kishi cabinet.\*

Akahata, organ of the Communist Party of Japan, published an editorial 12 February strongly criticising Premier Kishi's statement during interpellations on the "far east Sphere" when he placed China's territory of Chin-men and Ma-tsu and placed them into the area covered by the Japan-US "security pact" and charged the Kishi government with being an accomplice of the US in the invasion of China as evidenced by this fact.

A nation-wide campaign was initiated in all parts of Japan 13 February for signatures against ratification of the Japan-US "security pact." Nozaka Sanzo, leader of the Communist Party of Japan personally stood on the street corners of Tokyo to collect signatures.

The Japan Association for Banning Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held meetings 8 and 9 February and decided that the core of movements this year is the promotion of general disarmament and opposition to the resurgence of militarism in Japan.

### Asia

The secretariat of the national committee of the Communist Party of India issued a statement 5 February on the elections in Kerala. The results of the voting indicated an expansion of the influence of the Communist Party in India and mass support for the Communist Party.

The All-Indonesia Consultative Conference for Peace met in Bandung 25-31 January. During the conference, Second Deputy Chairman Njoto of the Communist Party of Indonesia spoke on "Wipe Out Superstitions in the Struggle for Peace." Wang Ming-yuan, delegate from China, addressed the conference on the 30th. The conference approved

resolutions on the struggle for disarmament and others totaling 13 resolutions. The Australian peace delegation and the Indonesian national peace committee issued a joint statement during the closing meeting. The conference elected Sukarno and other totaling five persons as honorary chairmen and Madam Ratu Aminah Hidayat as general chairman.

### Africa

The second All-African congress met in Tunis 25-31 January with 140 delegates representing over 50 political parties and mass organizations from 30 countries of Africa attending. The congress discussed and passed resolutions on "a general policy for the struggle for African independence," "the question of African economic development," "the question of African unity," "the Algerian question," and other similar subjects. Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council and the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of China separately cabled greetings 24 January. Nikita S. Khrushchev cabled his greetings on the 25th.\* Jen-min Jih-pao published an editorial 2 February entitled, "A Congress Following the Pathway of Independence and Solidarity."\*

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 26 and 27 January that at the round table conference on the future of Congo, Belgium was forced to agree to the independence of Congo by 30 June 1960 and was forced to release Patrice Lumumba, leader of the Congo Nationalist Movement.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 29 January that Chu Tzu-chi, secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in China, has handed copies of two resolutions of the Chinese people to support the independence of Congo to leaders of the Congo nationalist movement.

### Europe

The Communist Party of Italy held its ninth congress in Rome 30 January to 4 February. The congress heard a report by Togliatti on "struggle for democratic reforms in Italy and struggle toward socialism." The congress was in full agreement with the political line of the party central committee and decided to make certain revisions in the party constitution. The congress elected new leading organs. The new central committee elected Togliatti as the secretary-general and Longo as the party deputy secretary. Suslov of the Soviet Union read greetings from the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the congress on the 31st.\* Delegate Liu Ch'ang-sheng of the party central committee of China read greetings from the central committee of the Communist Party of China to the congress on 1 February.\*

The Communist Party of Spain held its sixth congress 28-31 January. A communique of the congress noted that its agenda included a work report of the central committee by Carrillo, a report on the

revision of the party constitution by K'o-lo-ting, a report on the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Spain by Ibarri and elections to the party central committee. After some discussion, the congress unanimously approved the reports and some political resolutions. The central committee elected Ibarri as chairman of the Communist Party of Spain and Carrillo as party general secretary.\*\*

The Communist Parties of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden held a conference in Stockholm 30-31 January. The conference discussed the current international political situation. It issued a statement after the meetings which called on the proletariat to strengthen their solidarity and to unite with all democratic forces to struggle in defense of their common interests.

The Communist Party of France held expanded plenary meetings 2-3 February to hear a report by Lo-ho on outbreaks of extreme colonial elements in Algeria and pass a resolution calling on all patriots to strengthen their unity to oppose the pressure of Fascism.

Hsin-hua News Agency reported 25 and 28 January and 3 February and Jen-min Jih-pao reported 1 February that the outbreak of extreme French colonialists in Algeria 24 January which lasted eight days was quelled by the French people and is now broken. The politburo of the Communist Party of France issued a statement on this matter. De Gaulle utilized this opportunity to force the national assembly to approve a proposed law to give him "extraordinary powers;" thus increasing his personal power.

### The Americas

At a presidential office press conference 27 January, Premier Castro of Cuba commented on Eisenhower's statement during a press conference 26 January in Washington which placed pressure on the Cuban government by saying that Cuba will not permit interference in its internal affairs. Speaking to over 6,000 peasants in Varga, Oriente Province, 29 January, Premier Castro stressed their role and called on the peasants to organize civil units to patrol and defend the revolution. Hsin-hua News Agency reported 27 and 31 January that the press in Cuba accused Eisenhower of issuing a statement attacking Cuba. People of all classes in Cuba are mobilizing to struggle against bombings of Cuban cane fields by US planes and to protect the cane harvests.

On 5 February, over 4,000 US marines openly landed near Trujillo in the Dominican Republic in an attempt to intervene in the internal affairs of Dominica by obstructing the struggle of the people of Dominica against the dictatorship. The General Federation of Trade Unions in China cabled the Latin-American Confederation of Labor on 8 February to express its protest. Hsin-hua News Agency reported 8 February that public opinion in Cuba supports the struggle of the people of Dominica and pointed out that US interference in Dominica is the beginning of an attack against Cuba.

## PART II. REPORTS FROM CHINA

### THE COMMUNES

#### 1. General Principles

CONSOLIDATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S COMMUNES  
Peiping, Hung-oh'i (Red Flag), No 1, 1 January 1960

The Party's general line embodies a whole series of "simultaneous development" directives, the first of which is, on condition that heavy industry is developed in priority, to develop industry and agriculture, heavy industry and light industry simultaneously. Beyond anything else, the people's communes facilitate these two simultaneous developments.

The people's communes operate a multitude of undertakings and enable farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishing to develop simultaneously and fast. As the people's communes have been executing the directive of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture but also in the commune-operated industry. Commune-operated industrial undertakings sprang up on the mountains as well as on the plains, almost everywhere, and production by Western methods was developed along with production by native methods.

The people's communes have extensively set up community mess halls, nurseries, kindergartens, homes for the aged, and other collective welfare organizations and thereby liberated a large amount of labor, especially the labor of the women. As the people's communes, besides, are able to organize the labor force more rationally, a powerful force can be transferred to the industrial front.

The people's communes are collectives organized on a big scale. They facilitate technical innovation and technical revolution as more people mean greater strength and greater wisdom. The development in depth and extension of the movement for technical innovation and technical revolution will greatly raise labor productivity, lessen labor intensity, and result in the bigger development of production.

It is true that in each people's commune at present, there are still differences in the economic level between the poor brigades and the rich brigades. But, because the economy of the people's communes is generally developing at high speed, it will not take long before the poor brigades can catch up with the rich ones.

Concerning the distribution of the consumption portion to their members, the people's communes have been practicing a system which is a combination of the wage system and the free supply system. They have also set up many collective welfare organizations. They have thus provided the greatest facilities possible to the broad masses, especially to widowers, widows, the childless aged, the disabled, and those families which have little labor power in comparison with their size. Those who had to depend on charity every year in the past no longer have to do so now.

The people's communes are not only the basic-level economic organizations of society, but also basic-level government organizations, that is, organizations in which government administration and commune management are integrated. By integrating government administration with commune management, the people's communes have combined economy with government, combined military work with production work, and combined education with production. This facilitates the centralization and unification of leadership, the formulation of over-all plans, and the development of multiple economic undertakings. It facilitates the practice of democracy among the people, the strengthening of their unity, and the exploitation of the activism of the masses on the one hand, and, on the other hand, facilitates the exercise of dictatorship over the enemy.

All the above facts fully show that the people's commune system has been securely established in the rural areas of China, has won the support of the broadest masses of people, and thus possesses infinite vitality. Nobody can deny this.

How is it that the people's communes are on their way to consolidation and perfection soon after their establishment? The reason is that they are suited in all respects to the socialist construction of China and to the rapid development of the productive forces and agree with the objective law of social development in China. The governing factor in this connection is the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Party center. The people's communes represent a great creation of the Chinese people under the guidance of the Mao Tse-tung thinking and under the illumination of the light of the general line.

In the entire process of the consolidation and development of the people's communes, the struggle between the two roads went on. The upsurge of socialist construction and the people's communes appeared because the socialist road had won a decisive victory in the struggle between the two roads. During the period of transition, the class struggle and the struggle between the two roads were tortuous, complex, and longlasting.

Obviously, it is only by standing firmly on the side of the proletariat and persisting in the socialist road that we can succeed in consolidating and developing the people's communes.

In the process of consolidating and developing the people's communes, we firmly executed the directives for the development of production embodied in the "Resolution on Question Concerning People's Communes" of the sixth plenary session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party. The people's communes were built for the purpose of developing the productive forces. Whether or not the people's communes will be consolidated and developed depends on the speed at which the productive forces are being developed.

The above facts are the principal reasons why the people's communes were consolidated and developed. In the final analysis, the

reason was that the entire Party firmly executed the directive of Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the resolution of the Party center. The history of the Chinese revolution in the past few decades fully proved one truth. It is that firm execution of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directives is sure to lead to victories, and that contravention of same is sure to lead to failure.

How should the people's communes be consolidated and developed further? What kinds of historical tasks should we complete through such a form of social organization as the people's commune? The "Resolution on Questions Concerning People's Communes" of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party has given clear indications concerning these two questions, as it states, "From now on, the task before the Chinese people is, through such a form of social organization as the people's commune and in accordance with the general line for socialist construction put forward by the Party, to develop the productive forces of society at high speed, to promote national industrialization, the industrialization of the people's communes, and agricultural mechanization and electrification, to make the transition gradually from the socialist system of collective ownership to the socialist system of all-people ownership, thus to universalize all-people ownership in the socialist economy of China, and gradually to build China into a great socialist power with highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture, and modern science and culture. In this process, the Communist factor is sure to grow gradually, and this will lay foundations in respect of material conditions and spiritual conditions for the transition from socialism to Communism." For this reason, we must attach great importance to the consolidation and development of the people's communes, further strengthen leadership over them, and complete the above-mentioned great historical task.

How should the people's communes develop production? Attention should be paid to the three central links: water conservancy construction, pig breeding for manure accumulation purposes, and tool reform. But at present, attention should be paid above all to water conservancy construction.

It is true that the fundamental way of developing the agricultural productive forces at high speed is to realize universal irrigation, the universal use of machines, the universal use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and the universal use of electricity. But these "four universal practices" cannot be realized at once, but must be realized gradually. That is why water conservancy construction, pig breeding for manure accumulation purposes, and tool reform are the factors governing the development of agricultural production at the moment.

Secondly, it is necessary to realize fully the latent potentials of the system of basic ownership at the level of the production brigade and, at the same time, to develop the commune-owned economy actively and gradually.



## POSITION OF COMMUNES IN THE FUTURE

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 17 January 1960

[Extracts from: "The Necessity and Superiority of  
People's Communes," by Hu Hsi-k'uei.]

### People's Communes, an Inevitable Production of Economic Development of Our Country

The resolution adopted by the Party's Peitaiho Conference in August 1958 on the question of setting up people's communes analyzed the historical background of the birth of people's communes and expressly pointed to the people's commune as an inevitable tendency in the development of the situation prevailing at the time. The resolution wrote: "The development of people's communes is based mainly on an all-round and constant leap forward in our agricultural production and an ever heightened political consciousness of the five hundred million peasants." Here were pointed out the material and ideological conditions for the birth of people's communes in our country. Following accomplishment of agricultural cooperation, the Party charted the general line for socialist construction and proceeded with a rectification campaign and socialist education campaign in the rural areas. The campaigns heightened the socialist consciousness and production enthusiasm of the peasant masses as never before; and they demanded a rapid change in the backward features of the rural economy and a change of the "poor and blank" state. Therefore beginning from the winter of 1957, a large-scale irrigation construction campaign was unfolded, and peasants developed industries, carried out technical innovations, and expanded diversified economy etc. Production and construction high tide surged forward powerfully in the rural areas. This made it necessary to organize labor-power on a greater scale and in a more rational way, regulate and use the means of production, and exploit natural resources; necessary to enlarge the scope of undertakings, develop industries in the service of agriculture and adopt advanced technology to facilitate gradual modernization of agriculture; necessary to develop culture and education and improve living conditions as quickly as possible. All this was beyond the means of the agricultural cooperatives which were small-sized. This shows that there was an urgent need for the relationship of production to suit further the development of productivity. It was in such a situation that this new social organization -- big-sized and comprehensive (government and commune are merged into one and workers, peasants, traders, students and soldiers are combined) people's commune -- came into being.

The birth of people's communes was a great creation by the Party which applied the law that the relationship of production must suit the character of productivity and which led the masses to undertake socialist

construction. To set up people's communes is a basic policy that must be adopted by the Party in order to accelerate socialist construction and prepare for gradual transition to Communism.

The people's communes are an inevitable product of the development of rural productivity in our country. The birth of people's communes in turn gives an impetus to productivity. Persons holding a one-sided view of the productivity will inevitably find themselves in a blind alley -- the "exclusive reliance on productivity theory." They see only the decisive role played by the productive forces in the relationship of production while losing sight of the impetus given by the advanced relationship of production to productivity. In their view, the relationship of production is forever passively adapted to the development of productivity. At the hightide of the cooperation movement in 1955, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that agricultural cooperation must suit the steps of industrialization and that only on the basis of large-scale farming following cooperativization of agriculture would it be possible to use modern agricultural machinery massively. From this a very important conclusion was drawn: "In agriculture, cooperation must come first under the conditions of our country (in capitalist countries capitalization of agriculture must come first) before big machines can be introduced." That is to say, agriculture must be technically transformed on the basis of social reform; the uninterrupted revolution in the system of ownership is linked to a technical revolution. The vigorous development of socialist construction in our country over the past years has proved that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's conclusions conforms to the objective truth of the actual conditions in China.

Further, it should be noted that in a socialist society the state power is not in the hands of the reactionary class who hinders the progress of the society but is in the hands of the proletariat who pushes forward the progress of the society. Under the leadership of the Communist Party guided by Marxism-Leninism, we are able intelligently and in time to resolve the contradictions between productivity and relationship of production and to bring the relationship of production in line with the development of productivity.

For this reason, the people's communes are getting stronger and developing along more healthy lines after their overhaul under the correct leadership of the Party. Instead of leading to a lowering of productivity, the people's communes have opened an infinitely broad road to the development of productivity. Despite extraordinary natural calamities affecting over 600,000,000 mou of land during 1959, output of grain and cotton still showed an increase over 1958, the year of the big leap forward. The rich harvest in 1959 was precisely due to the fact that the new and higher relationship of production developed after the formation of people's communes gave an impetus to the rapid development of agricultural productivity and increase the strength of the peasants to fight against natural calamities.

Some take the view that the people's communes have taken too quick steps "without carrying out experiments." This view is fundamentally inconsistent with the facts. Before the commune movement reached its hightide, the people had had a pressing demand for communes. On the basis of this demand, the Party carried out a series of experiments. For instance, experimental communes were set up in Suip'ing and Hsinhsiang of Honan, and Ankuo and Hsushui of Hopeh. Further, it must be pointed out that the commune movement did run very fast, must faster than the process of transforming the private ownership by individual peasants into the socialist collective ownership. The reason is that the commune movement arose from the foundation of long-term cooperation movement. Meanwhile, the development of the collective ownership by cooperatives into the collective ownership by communes was naturally far easier than the transformation of private ownership by individual peasants into the collective ownership by cooperatives. Apart from this, the speed of the commune movement must be viewed in the light of the 1958 situation, i.e., the situation of general leap forward arising from the Party's general line. It was another important factor accounting for the rapid development of the commune movement.

Here it is necessary to emphasize the question of Party leadership. In leading the commune movement as in leading the struggle of the Chinese revolution, the Party center and Comrade Mao Tse-tung showed their unrivaled wisdom and forethought. It is Marxist-Leninist leadership, a striking expression of which is insistence upon and application of the method of uninterrupted revolution and the method of the mass line.

The commune movement is a great mass movement. The substance of this movement consists of calling forth the enthusiasm of the five hundred million peasants to realize more successfully the general line of the Party. The vehicle of the general line is the six hundred million people. It is now clearly seen that the big leap forward promoted the people's commune movement while the commune movement provided the big leap with a source of inexhaustible strength.

The reason that the people's communes serve as a powerful weapon to deepen the socialist revolution and preclude the possibility of a capitalist comeback in the rural areas is because they produce the communist shoots. The growth of these great shoots signifies a disillusion of capitalist comeback and signifies a prosperity of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Before the formation of people's communes, agricultural cooperatives in which the hsiang and cooperatives were merged had actually arisen in order to lead production and the people's life; certain hsiang-operated enterprises were included in these agricultural cooperatives. At the stage of commune movement, the merging of government and communes and the combination of workers, peasants, traders, students and soldiers are a very natural tendency of development. It is not simply a "reorganization of organizational structures" but is demanded by the

development of production. People's communes are social organizations in which government and communes are merged and workers, peasants, traders, students and soldiers are combined. They are indeed advantageous to the implementation of the Party's "walk with two legs" policy. The 100% increase in steel output during 1958 was attributable to the formation of people's communes and to the million upon millions of people joining the campaign. The triumph over the extraordinarily serious natural calamities and the guarantee of continued big leap in agriculture during 1959 were also attributable to the people's communes. Were these not great results? The commune-operated industry, the red and expert schools and the militia organizations are also developed as never before.

In addition, the commune economy embraces, besides industry, agriculture, forestry, livestock-breeding, side-line occupations and fishing. This all-round development of diversified economy facilitates the realization of the 12-year plan for agriculture. The communes take agriculture as their main line while developing diversified undertakings.

Third, the people's communes raise the material and cultural life of the masses at the same time of promoting the development of production.

The people's communes enforce a system of distribution combining wages with free supplies. The wage system insures implementation of the "to each according to his work" principle of distribution. At the same time, with regular income commune members are in a position to spend their money, which circumstance is advantageous to raising of production and living standards. The free supplies (generally accounting for 20-30%) are for the present the best means of resolving the living difficulties in the case of those commune members who are physically unfit for work and those members who have more mouths to feed. It is virtually a sort of social insurance practiced in our rural areas. The grain supply system enforced in the rural areas is dictated by the characteristics of agricultural production. The system of distribution combining wages with free supplies in people's communes is a great creation of the socialist mode of distribution. It contains the communist shoots.

The people's communes operate mess halls, nurseries, kindergartens, homes for the aged, tailoring departments etc. This shows that communes organize not only production but people's life as well. Public welfare undertakings promoted by the people's communes within a short time are far more numerous compared with the time of agricultural cooperatives. This is one of the reasons why the commune members give warm support to the people's communes.

Fourth, people's communes are the best forms of social organizations for change-over from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people and from socialism to Communism.

To find an answer to the question of the form of social organization for the two periods of transition from socialism to Communism is of momentous significance. Such a form of social organization as the

people's commune will effect the transition more naturally and smoothly. "Communism is paradise, people's communes are bridges" -- such a popular comment among our working people makes a very fitting explanation of the role played by the communes during the two periods of transition.

As we know, multiple conditions have to be fulfilled before the collective ownership can pass over to ownership by the whole people. The people's communes serve to push forward the socialist revolution and speed up socialist construction. They promote a gradual ripening of the conditions for transition, thereby insuring early completion of the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people. Along with the prosperous development of the people's communes commune ownership will gradually become the basic form of ownership and the element of ownership by the whole people in commune ownership will gradually be enlarged. This will lay a very firm foundation for transition from the socialist ownership to socialist ownership by the whole people in our rural areas.

The people's communes characterized by big size and public ownership embrace workers, peasants, traders, students and soldiers and combine the administration of political, economic, cultural and military affairs. Their existence and development play a great part in creating conditions for the elimination of differences between workers and peasants, between town and country, and between physical labor and mental labor. The merging of government and communes, the combination of labor and military training, the socialist cooperation, and the distribution system combining wages with free supplies -- all such systems contain communist shoots and serve as the best garden for cultivating these shoots. Therefore, they become the best form of social organization for the future transition for socialism to Communism.

Communes are a form of social organization; their character is determined by the mode of social production. Some hold that communes can only be communist in character. This only shows the rigidity of their minds. Criticizing this metaphysical mechanism, Comrade Liu Shao-ch'i pointed out that the communes might accommodate different degrees of productivity and different levels of relationship of production found in the socialist society and communist society. He wrote: "So far as our country is concerned, this form of social organization suits the socialist collective ownership at present and will suit the socialist ownership by the whole people in the future, and suits the socialism system -- distribution according to labor performed -- at present and will suit the communist system -- distribution according to needs -- in the future. There is reason to believe that this form of social organization, i.e., the people's commune will be an appropriate form of basic-level social organization when our country has entered the communist society." To devise the best form of social organization for transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people and from socialism to Communism in such a big country as ours with more than six hundred million people, is a great

contribution to both the Marxist-Leninist theory and the international communist movement.

In short, the birth of people's communes facilitates the great development of social productivity and raises the material and cultural life of the people; accelerates the socialist revolution and socialist construction and prepares conditions for transition to Communism in the future. This is a typical example of quantity, speed, quality and economy in our revolution and construction. "People's communes are very good indeed." -- such is our conclusion.

## BOUNDLESS FUTURE OF COMMUNE INDUSTRY

Taiyuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 12 November 1959

Recently the people's communes in various places have again become highly enthusiastic about operating industry. It is exactly due to this enthusiasm that a new upsurge of energetically establishing commune industry is being gradually formed in the whole province. The emerging of this new upsurge is principally brought about by two factors: On the one hand the people have become ever more eager to quicken the technical transformation of agriculture and support the rapid development of agricultural production; on the other hand, they have realized that the development of commune-operated industry is the source of power to rapidly prosper public economy at the commune level and economically consolidate the people's communes. Hence, Party organization in the communes and Party committees at various levels in the rural areas should comprehend this situation and grasp this crucial moment in fighting rightist deviation, bracing up zeal and actively guiding the campaign for extensively establishing commune industry.

Right opportunists said bluntly: "The gain in establishing commune industry cannot compensate the loss" and "there is no future in it." Nevertheless, commune industry is progressing and thriving rapidly and its effectiveness is becoming ever more marked. At present, in the communes in this province there are altogether 12,879 industrial units producing steel and iron and coal, manufacturing and repairing farm implements, turning but indigenous chemical fertilizers, processing grain and engaging in several hundred other trades. The total production value of commune industry last year was 140 million yuan, and that of this year is expected to reach 200 million yuan, greatly exceeding the total production value of local industry in the whole province in 1949. Apart from building plenty of factories directly serving and supporting agricultural production, commune industry has also actively developed commodity production to meet market demand and help big industry and export trade to fulfill their duties. In this way it has increased the income of both the communes and the commune members.

Furthermore, there is a still more far-reaching meaning concerning the extensive establishment of commune industry. On the one hand, the realization of the technical transformation of agriculture and the mechanization, "irrigation-ization," "chemical-ization" and electrification of agricultural production constitute a task of first priority in our socialist economic construction. To accomplish such a grand historical task, the country's modern, big industry is the main force; yet the assistance from such powerful local ranks as commune industry is also indispensable. There will be a more reliable assurance to speeding up the modernization of our agriculture provided that these two armies fight in close cooperation. By entirely depending upon the state for tractors, motorcars, and huge machines, agriculture cannot be modernized.

The supply of large quantities of small machines and small equipment has to be undertaken by commune industry. On the other hand, as pointed out in the "Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, "the development of industry by the people's commune will not only accelerate the industrialization of the whole country but also promote the realization of ownership by the whole people in the rural districts, and reduce the differences between town and country." This is to say that of the transition from ownership basically by the production brigades (in our province it is basically by operational areas) to ownership basically by the people's commune, and from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people, one of the most fundamental conditions is to incessantly reinforce the economic strength at the commune level, so that this economic strength will assume the guiding position in the whole commune economy and bring about the tremendous growth of the production level in the entire commune. And the energetic establishment of commune industry is precisely one of the principal ways to attain this object. According to statistics compiled in the Southeast Special District of Shansi, about 70 percent of the total production value of commune industry belongs to units directly operated by the communes. Further development of commune industry will certainly boost the public accumulation in the commune to a large extent, reinforce economic strength at the commune level and urge the consolidation and elevation of the system of people's communes. How, then, can we run commune industry successfully? Experiences of the Kuotao People's Commune are worth studying. Firstly, it is necessary to oppose right-deviated ideology, criticize various erroneous viewpoints disregarding commune industry, brace up zeal and exalt the positiveness and initiative in extensively building up commune industry. Moreover, it is necessary first of all to establish industrial units directly operated by the communes, and make these units the mainstay and framework of commune industry. At the same time, it is also necessary to mobilize and help the operational areas to start their own industry.

Secondly, the principle of simultaneous promotion of self-sufficient production and commodity production must be followed insistently. Some communes ignored commodity production and considered it "by-work." This is erroneous. The rapid development of commodity production under commune industry will not only tap local resources, increase the income of commune members, accommodate their daily necessities, and meet the requirements of big industry and the market, but also rapidly increase the commune's public accumulation and expand re-production. This is not only of tremendous significance to the economical solidification of the people's communes, but also indispensable to the accumulation of capital in preparation for the technical reform of agriculture.

Thirdly, it is necessary to practice the principles of adaptation to local conditions, exploitation of local materials, preference for simplicity and popularization of indigenous methods; to follow the spirit of doing a lot of things at little cost and running industry with diligence and frugality; and to criticize those thinking and style of extravagance.

Fourthly, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over commune industry. Industrial units at the hsien level must positively help commune industry in improving its administration and raising its technical and production levels. At the same time it must be realized that new contradictions will inevitably rise in various aspects, such as the supply of raw materials, the problem of marketing and the distribution of materials. Furthermore, it is necessary to fully realize the certain spontaneous tendency of commune industry, help it enhance its planned nature as early as possible and gradually seek and devise a set of methods for management, so as to facilitate rapid and sound progress of the commune industry.

## 2. Poor and Rich Brigades

TWO THOUSAND POOR BRIGADES IN KANSU PROVINCE BECOME RICH  
Lanchow, Kansu Jih-pao, 8 January 1960

In the short year after the general establishment of people's communes, the 14,459 production brigades in our province have universally won a major victory in increasing production. The formerly rich brigades have become even richer and the 4,160 comparatively poor brigades, after a year of intensive efforts, have also greatly improved their production level. Some 2,147 of the poor production brigades have shaken off poverty and have stepped into the ranks of the rich brigades.

Owing to the energetic development of sideline occupations by the communes, the income of the poor commune members has also greatly increased. The production of animal husbandry has taken a sudden flying leap forward. According to statistics, the more than 2,100 production brigades on an average had a net earning of about 100 yuan per capita during the year. The income from sideline occupations alone for the 7 poor brigades in Tewulu Shih who became rich in 1959 amounted to 110 yuan per person. In Ch'ing-yang Hsien, after one year's hard work, members of the Miaochu Production Brigade belonging to the Hsifeng Commune not only reaped "two seasons" grain from one season to cultivation" for the brigade, but also achieved a net increase of 30% in the breeding of buffaloes, horses, donkeys and asses and an increase of 55% in goats. Income from sideline occupations has increased from the ratio of 13% of the total income to 30%.

The general establishment of communes has created a favorable condition for the poor brigades to become rich brigades. Most of these communes are situated in hilly regions. When these brigades were still higher cooperatives, they could not fully exploit the resources and potentialities of the hilly districts owing to restrictions on manpower and material supplies. Their economic undertakings were simple and their production was backward. They had no great strength to fight against calamities. Once they were stricken by serious calamity, their production would be reduced. After the establishment of people's communes, because of the powerful labor reserve of the communes and the strength of their leadership, such shortcomings have been remedied. Many of the communes, once established, have transferred their able cadres to the poor brigades to bolster their leadership. The communes, when making allocations of materials and technical manpower, have always borne in mind the poor brigades. In some of the more remote brigades the cultural, educational, health, transportation and communication organs have specially provided them with necessary facilities. Many new transportation and communication routes and lines have been opened. Within the communes, all the brother brigades pledged to assist one another, and under the principle of fair exchange, work

is carried out in an atmosphere of communist cooperation and help is provided in labor power, animal power, farm implements, seeds and in many other directions to enable the poor brigades to speed up production. The Tapa Brigade (a poor brigade) of Chiaochiachuang in Yungchang was short of labor, animal and seed in the spring of 1959. The commune assisted the Tapa Production Brigade to fulfill their spring planting schedule and the food grain production of the entire brigade increased by 57%. From one of the poorest brigade in the commune it joined the ranks of the rich brigades. After the establishment of the communes, in accordance with the climatic conditions of the different brigades and the quality of the soil, unified arrangement of the cultivated area was made for the planting of the different crops so that the crops of the poor brigades would be more suited to the local natural conditions. As a result, output quickly increased.

Owing to the weaker foundation of the poor brigades and their lack of a proper footing, to force them to catch up quickly with the rich brigades would present difficulties which might hinder their progress. However, the "conditionalists" are prone to exaggerate the objective difficulties and emphasize the unfavorable natural conditions. They say, "The land is poor, the climate is dry and droughty, and the place is blighted by calamities. It is fundamentally impossible for the poor brigades to catch up with the rich brigades." Rightist opportunists in the Hsiho Commune of Linhsia even declared openly: "What is this about Hsiho Commune becoming rich? If that is possible frogs will be climbing trees. If Hsiho Commune can survive without relief, the raven will turn into a phoenix." Facts have given them an answer. Hsiho Commune has become rich; the raven has indeed turned into a phoenix. It is true that some unfavorable natural conditions exist for the poor brigades, but there is not denying that there also exist some favorable conditions. The problem is to modify and overcome these unfavorable conditions and exploit the favorable conditions. Some of the natural conditions of the poor communes are not bad at all, and in some cases, the conditions are actually even better than those of the rich brigades. From this we can clearly see that the sorry situation of the poor brigades is not all caused by natural conditions. The principal and decisive factor is man. If sufficient efforts are made, the poor features can readily be altered. It is because of this reason that Party organizations everywhere, in the process of leading the poor brigades to catch up with the rich brigades, attach special importance to the political and ideological education of the poor brigades, firmly placing politics in command, mobilizing the masses, fighting against rightist tendency, promoting work zeal, starting mass discussions, and thoroughly criticizing "conditionalism" and "pessimism" and the idea of waiting for government relief, thus uprooting the cause of poverty from the mind of the people. Wushan Hsien by comparing the present with the past, eliminated the negative, pessimistic thought: "High hills and tall peaks are like the bald pates of monks. It is

useless to hope for more output from them. Water is harder to get than lard. The hardest thing to get is a rich harvest." It put forward instead the slogan, "A man may be poor but not his faith; determination will always carry one through." After a year of hard struggle, more than 68 poor brigades in the hsien have caught up with or have overtaken the rich brigades.

Since the past year, many of the poor brigades have become rich by diligently implementing the policy of industry and thrift in all endeavors. They started first by increasing production, and after that, they organized their living and carried out the practice of strict economy in non-productive expenditures and other means to overcome their difficulties. Some 77 poor brigades in Ch'ingyang have taught their members to produce their own simple farm implements and maintained a strict control on non-productive expenditures and economic production to keep within their budget of 270,000 yuan. The Kuocheng production brigade of the Linchiahsia commune of Linhsia, by making use of every available inch of land, planted along the edge of the fields, by the ditches and roadsides, on the barren hills and sandy slopes and even on distant slopes and in ravines more than 480 mou of various crops. As a result their income increased to a large extent in 1959.

In the past year, owing to the attention paid by Party committees at all levels to leading the poor brigades to catch up with the rich brigades, the people's communes were further consolidated. Valuable experience was also gained, and proper directions provided for the poor brigades which had not shaken loose from the shackles of poverty. At present, production brigades in the province which have yet to cast off their poverty have all established lofty ambitions and a firm resolution to raise once more their work zeal, to raise aloft the red flag of the general line, to make a flying leap on the road to wealth for the people's commune, and to catch up with the rich brigades.

# LARGE NUMBER OF POOR BRIGADES IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE ATTEMPT TO OVERTAKE RICH BRIGADES

Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 11 January 1960

Following the further consolidation of the people's communes and the flying development of production, the unbalanced condition which existed economically and in the development of production between various production brigades in all parts of our province has been significantly changed. In 1959, a large number of poor brigades in the province obtained a good harvest and the average income of the commune members was increased. On an average, personal income has risen to more than 60 yuan per capita.

The active aid given by the state and the commune, and the support from brother brigades, are an important factor contributing to the speedy development of the poor brigades. The various hsien and shih of Liaocheng district invested more than 10,350,000 yuan in the poor brigades during the past year, and gave them more than 20 million yuan in the form of agricultural loans. In Shenchang Hsien, 71 poor brigades with the active support of the state were able to purchase 46 pumps and 1,540 sets of water wheels in time to be used against drought. The equipment proved its great utility by insuring a good harvest. In Feicheng Hsien, the Pienshiyuan commune, because of its increased income was able to advance altogether more than 96,000 yuan for the purchase of 140,000 chin of chemical fertilizers, 4 pumps, 4 heavy rubbertire carts and 83 light rubber-tire carts in support of the production of the poor brigades. In the district of Hotse, during the wheat sowing season in 1959, many of the poor brigades were short of seeds, implements and draft animals. The 210 rich brigades of the district organized a task force of 480,000 men with 2,500 draft animals to give voluntary assistance to the poor brigades in sowing 1,200,000 mou and insured the completion of seeding in time to lay a strong material foundation for a bumper wheat harvest in 1960.

At present, all the poor brigades, which by changing production methods have caught up with the rich brigades, are going a step further by summing up their experience in the struggle for the realization of a continued leap forward in 1960. The poor brigades which have as yet not caught up with the rich brigades, urged by the incentive provided by the 8th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee are actively working to improve themselves. They are redoubling their efforts to catch up as quickly as possible with the rich brigades or with the ordinary brigades. At the same time, Party committees at all levels have taken further measures to strengthen collective leadership, by giving active support to the communes, to insure that all the poor brigades could in the very near future catch up with the rich brigades.

**KIANGSI PROVINCE CONTINUES TO GIVE POOR BRIGADES ASSISTANCE IN CATCHING UP WITH RICH BRIGADES**

Nanchang, Kiangsi Jih-pao, 15 February 1960

Under the high degree of concern shown by the Party and the state, our province this year will continue to appropriate a large sum of money for the assistance of the poor communes and brigades to enable them to develop production and catch up with the rich brigades. The day before yesterday, the Kiangsi branch of the People's Bank of China already dispatched this special fund to the banks and special branches to be released shortly to the communes and brigades.

Under the high degree of concern from the Party and the state, the amount of money invested by our province this year in support of the people's communes has increased by 90% over last year's figure. The sum transferred directly to the people's communes and the production brigades amounted to 45,000,000 yuan. Forty percent of this amount will be used for the economic development of the communes in the construction of major projects, commune operated industries and the establishment of bases for commodity production; the other 60% will be allocated to communes with low production level and production brigades with comparatively low incomes. The CCP Provincial Committee has informed the relevant organs to have the money made available everywhere before spring planting, and charged them with the proper carrying out the distribution work. The money to be given to the poor communes and brigades must be used mainly for capital construction for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery and industrial production. If necessary, it may be used for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements and other capital goods. At the same time at least 20% of the investment must be used for the development of hog and fish production.

### 3. Mess Halls

ESTABLISH MORE PUBLIC MESS HALLS AND RUN THEM SUCCESSFULLY (Editorial)  
Sian, Shensi Jih-pao, 8 November 1959

The conference on the work of public mess halls in Shensi province has closed. It was held to improve this work and to exchange experiences. Inspired by the spirit of fighting right-deviationism and exerting all efforts, the comrades who were present discussed various ways of establishing more public mess halls and running them successfully. They also exchanged experiences in managing the halls and in using food-grain economically.

During the past year or so, a great deal of experience has been gained in running public mess halls in various places. This experience, when earnestly summed up and publicized, will play a great role in furthering the success in the management of mess halls. According to the experience already gained, we should pay attention to the following points if mess halls are to be managed successfully.

1. We should strengthen the Party's leadership over mess hall work and should regularly conduct political and ideological education among the people.
2. We should listen attentively to the views of the masses, give effect to democratic management and publish the accounts at the end of each month so as to make public the financial conditions of the halls.
3. We should earnestly carry out the system of "fixing grain rations according to classification, serving meals against coupons and allowing unused rations to be taken home." We should plan grain consumption carefully to insure that grain supplies will last.
4. For cooks and members of the managing staff of mess halls we should choose people who are politically reliable and are enthusiastic for public service. There must be plans and budgets. Sanitation should receive due attention and continuous efforts should be made to improve cooking techniques.
5. We should allow a small measure of freedom within a large collective body. Appropriate methods should be adopted to take care of the aged, children, sick people, lying-in-women, expectant mothers and visitors. On New Year and festival days commune members should be free to choose between dining in the halls or taking food home.
6. We should have plans for the successful growing of vegetables, raising of pigs, sheep, chickens and fish, and making of beancurd, condiments, vinegar and salted vegetables. Bases should be set up to increase the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs.
7. Attention should be paid to increasing the variety of food so that commune members will have enough palatable food to eat and eat economically.
8. Public mess halls should suit local conditions in scale and form. Generally they should be operated throughout the year, but seasonal mess halls may be set up to meet the needs of busy farming periods. Mess halls for workers (for people engaged in productive labor) may be established in mountainous regions where the population is widely scattered and also on capital construction sites. Halls for these purposes should not be too large in scale.

IT IS EXCELLENT TO COOK OUR MEALS TOGETHER  
Peiping, Hung-ch'i, No 23, 1 December 1959

From an article by Yueh Ching, Chen Nien-yun and  
Chiang Tseng-p'ei.

Situated in the suburbs of the Shanghai Municipality, the Yench'iao People's Commune is devoted principally to the growing of vegetables. Out of its 9,800 mou of cultivated land, 8,000 mou are planted to vegetables. Consequently upon the development of industrial construction, the increase in employment, and the gradual elevation of the people's living standard in Shanghai in the past few years, the demand in the urban districts for vegetables has been steadily increasing. This led the ten agricultural producers cooperatives, comprising the Tunghsin Cooperative, the Hsingfu Cooperative and others which were in existence before the establishment of this Commune, to realize that their tasks were getting complicated and difficult in the field of production. Especially, when the big leap forward in the production of 1958 was at its peak, these ten higher cooperatives encountered many new problems, the biggest among them being the shortage of manpower. Vegetable-growing is highly seasonal. Field management has to be tended carefully, and more labor is needed. But these higher cooperatives, situated in the suburbs of large cities and with the majority of their members being the dependents of workers and mostly women, lacked manpower. Among the 4,600 laborers, 3,099 were women whereas 75 percent of them were involved in household chores. "Doing the hair and cooking the meals alone takes a whole day", there leaving only 65-70 percent of their time for labor in the field. Consequently, serious shortage of manpower was evidenced in some of these higher cooperatives. Some concentrated their efforts on sowing, to the neglect of field management; others devoted their energy to field management but paid insufficient attention to the harvesting and marketing of vegetables. In some cases, the water oats were not reaped until they grew too old, and in others the grass grew very high in the taro field without being weeded. One production brigade in the Kaoch'ao Higher Cooperative, owing to lack of manpower, had to rely upon the cadres of government organs and the army to do its deep plowing and harvesting.

Cooking together for the first time in history changed the centuries-old habit of individual households cooking their meals separately. Since this was something new, it inevitably caused the criticism of the masses. Some said: "Even brothers and sister-in-law are often seen dividing their family properties. What good result could you expect from this practice?" Others said: "Mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law in many instances take their meals separately. If we cook meals together, there certainly will be disputes." As the six households gathered in one place to take their meals, in the first few days, the mess hall was filled with onlookers, all of whom wished to

know what really would be the outcome. However, no quarrel took place among the six households of poor peasants, and they were seen sitting together quietly and eating the well-cooked rice and dishes. The dishes were many and varied, and changed every day. On the third day, chiao tze (dumplings) were served. The cost was lower than when meals were prepared separately. Another thing worth noting was that when they had their meals cooked and served, other families were just about to wash their rice, and that when people finished their meals in a great haste, the members of the six households had already had their afternoon nap and were already back in the field in full spirit. Thus, this mess hall aroused the greatest interest of all people, and from the fourth day, those who had been on-lookers came forward with the request that they be allowed to join the mess hall, saying: "How happy you are! You could take your meals immediately! you put down your hoes. Now let all of us do the same and be happy together." A week later, the mess hall started by only six households of poor peasants comprised more than twenty households. As the scale was widened, this "spontaneously developed mess hall" began to experience difficulties in management and sought the guidance of the Commune. The leadership of the commune gave it the support necessary, and very rapidly it became consolidated.

The women members understand better the benefit to be derived from the participation in the public mess halls. In the past they toiled in household chores, "getting up before daybreak and going to the field at sunrise". It is the public mess hall that "has freed them from the kitchen" and made it possible for them "to eat without having to cook themselves". In the morning "Mr. Kitchen [the public mess hall] has their meals prepared". In fact, freed from the kitchen, they have more time for work, rest and study. A large number of women observed: "It is the public mess hall that makes it possible for us to participate in labor and have more freedom". Thus have the women had their wish -- to participate in production and study, eating at the mess halls -- fulfilled.

"Does one get his money's worth to eat in the public mess hall?" Before answering this question, it is necessary to figure it out first.

This is what Chu Lin-mei, a woman-member of the Fifth Squad of the Tunghsing Production Brigade has to tell us. In the past, what with looking after her children and preparing food for the family, she could only score 170-180 wage points and has never exceeded 200. Now that public mess halls and nurseries are set up, her burden of household work is considerably reduced. Now, each month she can make 280-290 wage points, which means a monthly increase of about 100 wage points and an increase of around ¥10.00 in her income. With the cost of the meals remaining stationary, she can save a further amount of ¥7.00 per month on meals for her family. As income is increased whereas expenses are reduced, the family's living is further improved. Chu Lin-mei put it aptly: "This is the advantage of joining the public mess hall and sending the children to the nursery".

What Chu Lin-mei has worked out is only based on an individual household. Now let us see what benefit can be derived from application on the basis of the whole squad.

A survey of seven households conducted by this squad revealed that while meals were cooked separately in the past, one person was required to spend at least 70 hours a month on the purchase of vegetables and cooking of meals, equal to some seven man-days. There are 81 households in this squad. That means a total of 567 man-days. After the establishment of the public mess hall, the whole work in the kitchen performed by six cooks, with some temporary assistance, requires only 198 man-days. Thus, it saves the whole squad 369 man-days each month, or 4,428 man-days each year. This is a great saving in manpower. Now, about the materials saved. When in the past meals were cooked separately by the members, most of them used firewood and straw as fuel, and very little coal was used. Chen Fu-sheng had a coal stove in his home, and an amount of Y2.40 was spent for coal every month, averaging 80 cents for each of the three members of the family. Now the total amount spent by the public mess hall for coal is Y215.00 each month, averaging 59 cents per person, which means a saving of 21 cents per person, as compared with Chen Fu-sheng's family, or a saving for the whole squad of Y76.00 a month, equal to the cost of two tons of coal. Calculated on the basis of the cost of firewood and straw, the figure for the fuel economized would be much larger.

On the ground of these calculations, the members came to the conclusion that "it pays in every way" to take meals in the public mess halls.

As women are "once more emancipated", a new change is taking place in their spirit and appearance. In the past, daily necessities were the principal cause for worry of the commune members, and women were "busy with nursing of children and cooking of meals". Now their life is enriched, and women no longer "toil in the kitchens" and can have more time to rest at noon and in the evening and more chance to enjoy radio programs and movie shows. Besides, they can also find the time to study. In the second squad of the Hsinfu Production Brigade, some 50 middleaged women can have time to attend one hour's literacy class regularly every day. Now most people are no longer illiterate. In the past, it was only too common to hear arguments resulted from the cooking of meals and the taking care of children between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, between wives and husbands, and between sisters-in-law. But now, women participate in labor side by side with men, and from the viewpoint of collective life, they can see things in a different light, and their thinking is making incessant progress. A happy atmosphere is now prevailing in the commune. In family life, the relationship between wives and husbands, between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, and between sisters-in-law is much improved. A great many of women, taking part in labor, have become the cadres of production brigades or squads, and have won the esteem of the society and their families.

## ASPECTS OF COMMUNAL MESS HALLS

Shanghai, Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 12 December 1959

### Extracts from "Public Mess Halls Are Very Good"

Since the implementation of the Party's general line for socialist construction and the establishment of people's communes in 1958, the countryside has witnessed many innovations, one of which is the public mess hall. During the past year or so, upwards of a million public mess halls have been established in various rural areas of our country. This is by no means a fortuitous happening; it has sprund from the deep roots of our social economy.

However, the establishment of public mess halls, like that of people's communes, has aroused different reactions from various classes of people at home and abroad. People standing on different platforms often draw conflicting conclusions on an identical think or event. When the peasants enthusiastically welcome the introduction of the public mess hall, the Chinese people's enemy -- the imperialists -- claim to have made a "new discovery", declaring that the mess halls have "broken up the traditional family". The right opportunists at home have also tried their best to oppose the kill this new undertaking. While it is closer that the undertaking has liberated a large force of women workers, the imperialists and the rightists maintain without justification that it is wasting labor. While it is clear that the undertaking is beneficial to the development of production, they argue that it is harmful. While it is clear that the undertaking exists for the convenience of peasants and for further improving their living conditions, they insist that it is causing inconvenience to the peasants and lowering their standard of living. While it is clear that communal cooking is more economical than individual household cooking in that it saves grain and fuel, they say that it is wasteful. While it is clear that the undertaking has won the people's support, they claim that it has not.... Hence they have repeatedly sought after the dissolution of these mess halls. Some of them professing to have the power of the "god of thunder" have made a determined bid to blast the halls out of existence. However, new undertakings such as this have great vitality. No matter how hard the enemy try to "destroy" them, the masses will resolutely resist the attempt. At best, a mess hall may be dissolved in name but not in fact because, as soon as the enemy leave, the masses will re-open it and, with the guidance and support of the Party, will run it better and better.

Since the public mess hall is a new undertaking, it is inevitable that it will encounter some difficulties and problems in the initial stage of development as to other new undertakings. Take, for example, the mess halls of the Yenchiao People's Commune. They are by no means perfect. The problem here concerns the attitude that people take toward this new undertaking. Should they point to the isolated and transient

difficulties in the initial stage of development as a pretext to condemn and reject the mess halls? Or, should they support the new enterprise with enthusiasm and help it stand successfully on its feet? The Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao have given the peasants ardent support for setting up mess halls on a large scale. The resolution on some problems concerning people's communes adopted at the 8th plenum of the 6th CCP Central Committee made a series of rational provisions for the successful operation of public mess halls. It said, "Public mess halls should be well run. Commune members taking meals there must be assured that they will have enough, good food to eat. Food must be served in a clean and hygienic condition and must conform to local customs and to the habits of the people according to their nationality. Mess halls should have large dining rooms and should efficiently operate their own vegetable farms, bean curd and flour mills and condiment shops. They should raise pigs, sheep, chickens, ducks and fish. Food should be varied and tasty. Nutrition specialists should be consulted to insure that the food contains enough calories and nourishment to sustain life. Where necessary and possible, special food should be provided for the aged, children, invalids, expectant mothers, lying-in-women and nursing mothers. Permission should be given to commune members who wish to cook at home. Democratic management of mess halls should be put to practice. Administrative personnel and cooks should be chosen, preferably through democratic elections, from among those who are politically reliable."

The right opportunists regard any new undertaking as a nail in the eye [thorn in the flesh]. They adopt a sarcastic or antagonistic attitude toward it. They would feign to be Marxists, acting as if they were concerned with the well-being of the masses. How malicious they are! We have the responsibility of pulling off their masks. The public mess halls of the Yenchiao People's Commune are a mirror in which people can see the preposterous arguments and hideous faces of the right opportunists. As to the imperialist allegation that the public mess hall has "broken up the traditional family", may we ask, whose families have been broken up? Chang San's or Li Szu's? None can be named. We shall not press the matter further. Whenever the imperialists can cite a factual case, even a trivial one, we shall then reason with them.

OVER 122,000 RURAL MESS HALLS IN SHANTUNG  
Tsinan, Ta-chung Jih-pao, 4 December 1959

According to the latest statistics, Shantung presently has more than 122,000 mess halls.

119,000 RURAL DINING ROOMS IN KWEICHOW  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 17 March 1960

There now are over 119,000 community dining rooms in the rural areas of the province, and they are attended by about 94 percent of the commune members in the province. Community dining rooms in the province have now planted over 1.7 million mou of vegetables and are raising large numbers of hogs, poultry and fish. Efforts are being made by all community dining rooms in the rural areas of the province to strive for further improvement.

# YUNNAN HAS OVER 10,000 PUBLIC DINING HALLS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 26 March 1960

Over 10,000 public dining halls in the rural areas of Yunnan are increasingly improving their management. More than 97 percent of the families of the communes are taking their meals in public dining halls. Good management of the public dining halls, therefore, is of considerable contribution to consolidating the system of the people's communes. Leadership exercised by the poor and lower-middle peasants has been established in over 80 percent of the public dining halls in the province.

The public dining halls establish various systems of control, centered around the control of provisions. They also implement planned and economic consumption of food, according to individual quotas of consumption. They actively promote cultivation of vegetables and hog raising and actively encourage collective performance of household chores. There is now one mou of vegetable farm to an average of 17 persons, and one hog to an average of six persons throughout the province. More than 70 percent of the public dining halls have considerably improved their tools and equipment for the benefit of commune members.

OVER 330,000 DINING ROOMS IN HONAN  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 29 March 1960

330,000 plus community dining rooms in Honan Province are being well run and are improving all the time. All people in the province's rural areas are utilizing the services of these dining rooms. In 45 percent of the dining rooms cooking has been semimechanized, and by raising livestock and vegetables themselves, over half have become self-sufficient in nonstaple food, while 40 percent have become semi-self-sufficient. Before the dining rooms were set up, approximately 10 million women in Honan were tied down by kitchen work. The existing community dining rooms are operated by less than 2 million persons.

THE 330,000 MESS HALLS IN HONAN ARE AS FIRM AS A ROCK  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 30 March 1960

The 330,000 rural mess halls in Honan province are as firm as a rock; they cannot be blown down by wind nor can they be crashed by thunder.

All the rural dwellers in Honan without exception eat in the mess halls, which are permanent establishments. After more than one year of construction and promotion, the overwhelming majority of the mess halls have established a complete set of management systems. A great variety of dishes are served and "a hall has many stoves". The consumption of grain and firewood is economical enough.

The public mess halls have by now become centers of political and cultural activities of the commune members, with the result that the political and ideological education campaign in each period were made more thorough and penetrating. With the further consolidation of the mess halls, the remnant influence of patriarchy has been further eliminated. Democratic and harmonious families have emerged, and everybody is free and happy.

The underlying reason for the successful operation of rural mess halls in Honan may be found in the fact that the Party committees at various levels have seriously intensified their leadership over the work of the mess halls. From the Provincial Party Committee down to the Party committees of the communes, welfare offices or departments have been established, with the general command in the hand of the first secretary and with the right to take charge of them vested in the hand of a secretary who is specially assigned for the purpose.

In order to insure that the commune members are adequately and satisfactorily fed, mess halls in different areas have adopted the policy of planning the consumption of grain, fixing the grain ration according to each individual's capacity, handing the quota to each household, serving meals on the production of grain tickets, and returning the grain to the person who saves it. Meanwhile, they have also instituted systems for the storage of grain and vegetables, and set up separate warehouses for food grain, seeds, feed grain, and reserve grain, and these different warehouses are placed under separate management.

The mess halls have energetically developed the production of vegetables and collected substitutes for food. A movement for each person to produce 1,000 catties of fresh vegetable and 100 catties of dried vegetable was launched throughout the province last fall. On top of this, the mess halls have utilized the stalks of various farm crops and wild plants to produce a large quantity of starch. According to the Statistics compiled in four administrative districts alone, over 900 million catties of starch was produced since last fall.

Since last fall, too, all the mess halls in the province have started a movement to produce their own food. At present, the overwhelming majority of the mess halls not only have their own vegetable

bases and bred a definite number of hogs, sheep, chickens, and ducks, but also set up their own flour mills, bean curd mills, and sauce mills. Over half of the mess halls in the province have already achieved self-sufficiency in vegetable, meat, eggs and other foodstuffs through their own energetic efforts; and some have had surplus of food.

A movement for the innovation of cooking tools has also been pursued on a large scale in the various localities in Honan. At the moment the province has already popularized some 93,200 improved grinders and power grinders and over 270,000 improved pens and stoves. It has sunk 180,000 wells for drinking water, and has produced and popularized more than 1,300,000 advanced cooking tools including the multi-purpose vegetable slicing machines, vegetable washing machines, automatic machines for making vermicelli and dumplings, and dish washing machines. According to preliminary statistics, and the province has saved more than 1,000,000 units of labor power and over 500,000 unit of animal power because of the innovation of cooking appliances.

CHUNGKING SETS UP DINING HALLS, NURSERIES, SERVICE STATIONS, ETC  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 10 March 1960

Now there are in Chungking more than 27,000 community dining halls, regularly serving 80 to 90 percent of the residents in the districts concerned. Some 17,000 nurseries which are taking care of 60 percent of the preschool children have been set up, in addition to more than 4,600 service stations, sales outlets, barber shops, public bath houses, and various other catering service establishments. Recently the city organized some 770 family mutual aid teams which practice mutual aid and cooperation in household chores. Furthermore, the residents of the city have themselves set up 58 elementary schools and 36 middle schools which enroll a total of more than 38,000 students.

**YOUTH LEAGUE MEMBERS TURN DINING HALLS INTO POLITICAL STUDY HALLS**  
**Peiping, Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien Pao, 13 March 1960**

Two hundred and eighty thousand young people are acting as pace-setters in making community dining rooms in Kweichow Province social centers as well as places providing nutritious meals. Among them are 80,000 Communist Youth League members. In many places the young people, in addition to turning out good meals, are turning community dining rooms into community centers for political and cultural activities. Political and technical studies are held in the dining rooms, which are adding libraries and recreational rooms.

#### 4. General Activities

##### SINKIANG PARTY COMMITTEE CALLS MEETING ON SOCIALIST EDUCATION AND OVERHAUL OF COMMUNES

Urumchi, Sinkiang Jih-pao, 25 November 1959

[From a news report]

On 6-14 November, the Party Committee of Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region called a meeting on socialist education and the over-haul of communes. Those took part in it were the Party committees of the Ili area and the various administrative districts and chow represented by their respective secretaries in charge of agricultural production or propaganda and education and directors of propaganda departments and rural work departments, and a number of important hsiang and people's communes represented by their respective leadership cadres. Comrade Saifudin, Secretary of the Regional Party Committee, presided.

[From an editorial]

The conference on socialist education and work to tidy up the communes recently convened by the Party committee of the autonomous region resolved to carry out with fanfare a mass campaign to tidy up the people's communes with central emphasis given to socialist education in the countryside and the pastoral areas during the period from now to February next year.

This is the local task of the moment for the Party organizations at all levels. If this campaign was satisfactorily carried out, the socialist consciousness of the basic-level cadres and the masses of the peasants and herdsmen in the countryside and the pastoral areas could be further enhanced, the attack from the small section of the well-off middle peasants and the rightist opportunists representing their interests could be thoroughly smashed, a complete victory could be won in the struggle between the two roads, and the problems left over from the work to tidy up the communes in the past as well as the new problems brought about by the development of the people's communes could be entirely solved. All this is of decisive significance to the further implementation of the general line of the Party, the further consolidation of the people's communes, and the continuation of the great leap forward in agriculture and animal husbandry in the future.

[From a news report in the 26 November issue of same source]

In rural areas at present, there are three types of people. The first type comprises those who are firmly supporting the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's communes. Including the poor peasants and lower middle peasants at large and also a number of people

belonging to other social strata, they account for the overwhelming majority of the populations in agricultural and pastoral areas. They provide strong support for the further consolidation and perfection of the people's communes.

The second type comprises those who were washed into the current by the high tide of the people's commune movement. Their consciousness is not high enough, and they are cherishing selfish and conservative ideas to a comparatively grave extent. Over the major issues, they are unable to tell the right from the wrong. They are constantly vacillating between the two roads which are the two sides in the struggle. They are actually middle-of-the-roaders. Including the majority of well-off middle peasants and a number of people belonging to other social strata, they account for a minority of the rural population.

The third type comprises those who are fundamentally discontented with and opposed to the people's commune. They include mainly that minority of well-off middle peasants who are cherishing capitalist ideas to a grave extent, but they also include a number of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, and criminals as well as a limited number of people belonging to other social strata who are persisting in their reactionary stand. This type of people, though they are only of a very small number, are regularly disseminating poisonous capitalist and reactionary views and carrying out all kinds of activities against the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's commune, which are actually anti-socialist activities. The well-off middle peasants among them are especially likely to do harm. Because they have been laboring all the time and are scattered over a wide area, their views can still find definite acceptance among the vacillating middle-of-the-roaders. They thus constitute a grave obstacle to the implementation of the general line, the continuation of the big leap forward, and the further consolidation of the people's communes. A serious view must be taken on the danger of their capitalist activities.

STRENGTHEN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS OF COMMUNES  
Taiyuan, Shansi Jih-pao, 12 December 1959

Facts have proved that it is only when the Party committee of the commune strengthens its leadership over the branches, regularly relies on the branches to carry out work and fully develops the role of the branches can the Party exercise genuinely unified leadership over the people's commune and can the work of the branches be carried out smoothly. Then, how can the Party committee of the commune strengthen its leadership over the branches? According to the experience of the Party committee of Chiats'un and other people's communes, there are the following principal ways:

1. The Party committee of the commune must pay regular and serious attention to the work of the Party branches, and when it comes to the implementation of the Party's policies and measures and the fulfillment of various tasks, it must rely on the branches in carrying out work.
2. The Party committee of the commune should study the work of the branches at regular intervals, summarize the experience of the work of the branches, and place matters of leadership over the branches on its important daily agenda.
3. The Party committee of the commune should hold at regular intervals Party representative conferences of the commune. While examining the results of the fulfillment of the Party's policies and various tasks, it must examine the work of the branches and the results of instruction it gave to the branches.
4. The Party committee of the commune should hold periodic forums attended both by Party members and non-Party members to hear their opinions and views in an effort to improve the operation of the branches.
5. The Party committee of the commune must increase its training of the leadership core of the branches, particularly with regard to the training of the secretaries of the branches. This has a vital significance to the elevation of the leadership levels of Party branches.

MAKE ALL-ROUND ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LIVELIHOOD OF COMMUNE MEMBERS  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 21 February 1960

In conjunction with the distribution of income, Party committees in many areas have recently arranged for the consumption of provisions in every production brigade and household. They have arranged not only for the consumption of provisions by the commune members until the time of gathering in the new crop of grains, but also for provisions in reserve. They have provided arrangements not only for all the commune members, but also for livestock feed. The news story carried by this newspaper on 21 February regarding arrangement which the Yu-hsien Party Committee provided for the livelihood of commune members is a very good example. Facts in all areas show that such a measure is very appropriate in time, as it is also completely necessary.

The year-after-year leap forward in the agricultural output of our country not only provides the peasants of our country a secure and guaranteed livelihood, but also improvement in the standard of living. The average income among the members of the people's communes in 1959 increased by about 10% over that of 1958. Under the circumstances, it is both necessary and possible to organize a further improvement in the economic life of the masses of people. A development in production has assured an improvement of livelihood, which, in turn, also has promoted production development. Our slogan has been to take up production in one hand, and livelihood in the other. As long as we are doing so, the enthusiasm for work will be increasingly greater among the masses, and the upsurge in production will become increasingly higher. In the practice of the great leap forward for two years, the people have come to understand profoundly this point.

It is a matter of great political significance to provide an all-round arrangement for the livelihood of the masses. As early as during the time of the First Civil Revolutionary War, Comrade Mao Tse-tung told us to show "concern for the livelihood of the masses, and attention to the methods of working." At that time, Comrade Mao Tse-tung already pointed out that "we are both the leaders and organizers of the revolutionary war, as well as the leaders and organizers of the livelihood of the masses." Following the extensive establishment of the people's communes during the great leap forward, the central authorities of the Party again pointed out repeatedly that "it is necessary to pay attention in all aspects to thought, production, and livelihood," that "it is necessary to grasp simultaneously both production and livelihood," and that "The greater the enthusiasm for work is among the masses, the more the Party should concern itself with the livelihood of the masses, so that in turn still greater will be the enthusiasm for the work among the masses."

In order to enable the masses of people to live well, it is necessary to observe a planned consumption of provisions, and to economize on provisions. The central authorities of the Party have

pointed out the need for carefully collecting, controlling, and consuming food crops. In our country, production is always planned. Consumption likewise should be planned. Otherwise, it would adversely affect production and prevent a steady improvement in the standard of living of the masses. It is the goal in carrying out a planned consumption of food to provide an over-all arrangement of the provisions of a whole year, taking into consideration the needs of both the present and the future. We should plan carefully for all days and all farming seasons of the year.

In the practice of a planned consumption of food, it is necessary to observe economy, and oppose extravagance. The Party and Chairman Mao have told us repeatedly of the need for "industry and frugality in national construction, and industry and frugality in household management." Among the people of our country, there is also the old saying that "neither consumption of food, nor consumption of clothing will lead us to poverty. Poor calculation will make us poor for life."

In particular, since natural calamity damaged farm production in some areas during 1959, it is all the more necessary to observe in all aspects the spirit of industry and frugality. While it is necessary to increase output and practice economy in the calamity-stricken areas, it is likewise necessary to do so in the areas of bumper harvest so as to support the stricken areas. Accordingly, in providing arrangement for the livelihood of the masses and in one's own livelihood, we should always observe the principle of frugality. In the absence of this principle, even while the material conditions are good, we shall not live well. With this principle in mind, even under less satisfactory material conditions, we shall be able to provide a better arrangement for livelihood.

We must concern ourselves not only with the material life of the masses, but their spiritual life as well, including the cultural and recreational activities of the commune members.

In dealing with the question of livelihood, much as in the question of production, it is necessary to follow political guidance and strengthen leadership. As long as the Party organs are holding this principle in esteem, exerting their efforts promptly and diligently, providing concrete and all-round measures, and skillfully relying upon the masses, it is certain that a good arrangement will follow for the livelihood of the commune members.

# COMMUNES URGED TO TRAIN THEIR OWN TECHNICIANS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 20 April 1960

From the editorial, "Rural People's Communes Must Train a Large Number of Technical Personnel,"

To accelerate the technical transformation of agriculture in our country and strive to basically realize modernization of agriculture within the next 10 years or so is the fundamental task of socialist construction in our country. In order to carry out this task, rural people's communes must train more scientific and technical personnel.

In training technical personnel, rural people's communes must rely on their own efforts. Some cadres of rural communes and production brigades are not quite clear on this point. They feel that without a great deal of technical and cultural background, it will be difficult to develop production on a broader scale. Their idea of raising the cultural level and of training technical personnel is at odds with the idea of relying on their own efforts. They think that rather than train technical personnel on their own, it will be easier to ask the higher authorities for help which might solve the problem faster.

However, past experiences have proved that the rural communes are able to train technical personnel of various categories by their efforts can they adequately satisfy overall needs in development of production.

## INDUSTRY

### INCREASE PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIZE CONSUMPTION OF CLOTH USED IN INDUSTRY (Editorial)

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 March 1960

Cotton cloth is an important material in the daily life of the people; it is also an indispensable item in industrial production. In the wake of the continued leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, the demand for cotton cloth is becoming greater in all sectors of the national economy. Therefore, to increase the output of cloth used in industry and to economize on the consumption of it is a matter of great importance to all sectors of the national economy. During the "minor autumn harvest" campaign in 1959, commercial agencies purchased large amounts of miscellaneous and wild fibers, much of which are suitable as raw materials for cloth. With active support from the party committees and scientific research agencies, workers in various cotton textile plants in Shanghai, Szechwan, and Tsingtao recently succeeded in their experimentation of using these miscellaneous and wild fibers in production. Commercial agencies should also increase efforts to organize collection, purchase, and transportation of these wild and miscellaneous fibers.

Besides increasing the output of cloth for industrial use, we should also economize on industrial and public consumption of cloth, and guard against any waste. To economize, by all possible ways, on the consumption of cloth and use it in the most necessary places is not only of economic significance, but of important political significance as well. It is an important guiding principle in building up a socialist country at a fast tempo to practice diligent and frugal national construction.

## LIGHT INDUSTRY NEEDS MORE RAW MATERIALS (Editorial)

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 28 March 1960

To expand positively the source of raw material supply for light industry and vigorously carry out the fundamental processing of agricultural and subsidiary products are important links in insuring the continued leap forward in our country's light industry. By virtue of the speedy development of agricultural production in the past few years, particularly since 1958, output of raw materials for light industry has registered tremendous increase in our country. However, the increase of raw materials is still falling behind objective demands, and we must take strenuous efforts to overcome this shortage in many aspects.

First of all, efforts must be made to further intensify the production and procurement of economic crops as well as the collection and processing of raw materials to be obtained from wild plants.

Thanks to the "minor autumn harvesting" campaign launched in various places throughout the country last year, the collection of wild plants has been developed successfully in various places this year. We must continue to collect as many wild plants as possible so as to fully utilize the source of raw materials to be obtained from wild plants.

The annual supply of hemp in our country amounts to some 2 million piculs, but only 100,000 to 150,000 piculs were purchased in the past two years. The development of the fundamental processing industry of agricultural and subsidiary products and raw materials to be obtained from wild plants will not only directly increase the supply of raw materials for light industry, but can also produce many chemical materials through chemical treatment, including plastics, alcohol, crude glycerol, fodder, and fertilizer.

The fundamental processing of agricultural and subsidiary products includes the processing of food grains and oil-bearing crops, economic crops, wild plants, and the processing of fodder. In order to further develop and consolidate the foundations of the processing industry in our country, it is absolutely necessary to adhere firmly to the political guidance of the party, fully mobilize the masses, vigorously carry out the technical innovation and technical revolution centered around the improvement of tools, and gradually strive to realize mechanization and semi-mechanization of production.

**IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF CHEKIANG**  
Hangchow, Chekiang Jih-pao, 27 January 1960

In 1956, Chekiang Province could produce only slightly over 3,000 tons of cast iron. But after the great iron and steel drive of 1958, in the short period of four months, we completed a preliminary exploration of the iron mines, mastered the techniques of steel refining, and laid the foundation for the iron and steel industry of the province. 1959 brought the fulfillment of a continued big leap forward in steel production. Steel production increased by 3.4 times over that in 1958 and iron by 1.7 times, and the quality of the iron and steel produced was greatly improved.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OF ANHWEI PROVINCE  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 9 February 1960

[From an article by Li Jen-chih, Secretary of the  
Secretariat of CCP Anhwei Provincial Committee.]

A Year of High-Speed Development.

In 1959, the iron and steel industry in Anhwei Province gained new huge development.

The development of the iron and steel industry in Anhwei Province in that year had three characteristics. The first was the maintenance of high speed. The progress made in the capital construction of the iron and steel industry was fast. 43 converters each with a capacity of three tons were built in the province in little more than five months' time, as well as eight medium-sized and small electric furnaces and 10 small sets of steel rolling equipment. The increases in the output of iron and steel were big. The output of steel for 1959 was more than five times greater than the output of "Western-type" steel for 1958, and the output of pig iron for 1959 was more than three times greater than the output of "Western-type" iron for 1958. As for rolled steel, whereas the province was unable to produce any of it in 1958, over 30,000 tons was produced in 1959. Such a rapid development of the iron and steel industry had no parallel in the history of Anhwei Province. The second characteristic was the steady rise of the production level from month to month. The third was the further development and improvement of the small, Western-type, mass-operated iron and steel factories. Many of those small enterprises which formerly could produce only pig iron, became small integrated enterprises capable of smelting iron, refining steel, and rolling steel.

**COST ANALYSIS OF SMALL BLAST FURNACE WORKS**  
Peiping, Yeh-chin Pao, No 40, 9 October 1959

The cost of producing one metric ton of pig iron at the small blast furnace of the Wan-fu Iron and Steel Works in the Ta Hsien Special Administrative District in Szechwan Province is only 96.5 yuan. This is about a third of the cost of most other small blast furnaces or almost as low as the cost of a large or medium-size blast furnace, if not lower. (For example, the cost of the large blast furnace of the An-shan Iron and Steel Company per metric ton of pig iron is about 90 yuan.)

**CANNING INDUSTRY MAKES PROGRESS IN 1959**  
**Peiping, Shih-pin Kung-yeh, No 20, 20 October 1959**

During the first 8 months of 1959, China's canning industry turned out 80,676 metric tons of products, a large increase over the same period in 1958.

## EDUCATION

### HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY

Hung-ch'i Red Flag, No. 21, 1 November 1959

Extracts from: "The Success of Party's Education Policy in the Institutes of Higher Learning," by Chao Shou-yi

As to the form in which productive labor should be organized, we have adopted the method of having schools operate factories and farms, while the students and teachers are organized for practice on the farms and in the factories, thus combining physical labor with social practice. There is much benefit to be derived from organizing productive labor in schools. For instance, it can be combined, with comparative ease, with the course of specialization major, particularly the fundamental science and the teaching and research of the pioneering branch of science, and the drawing up of an overall educational program. However, in order to enable the teachers and students, in the course of productive labor, to come in closer contact with the broad masses of workers and peasants and to better strengthen the workers' class consciousness, there is the necessity, as we make a good job of productive labor in school, for us to organize the students for participation in actual social production, enable them to break down the small circle of the intellectuals, and engage in largescale production together with the toiling masses and thus effectively remold their thought, increase their knowledge in all respects and further integrate their school education with social life. During the past year, our efforts have been directed to such form of education which is combined with labor.

Up to the present, 83 factories and 16 farms have already been set up on a comparatively large scale in the various institutes of higher learning throughout the province. An overwhelming majority of the schools are maintaining constant contacts with factories, communes, administrative districts, counties and municipalities. The teachers and students are organized, according to their specialization majors, to take part in practical work relevant to their teaching and studies, such as investigations, prospecting, planning, experiments, summing up experiences, the prevention of endemic diseases and the dissemination of cultural and scientific knowledge. According to returns of part of the institutes of higher learning last year, the average time spent by each student during the year in productive labor was around two months; more than one-third of the students took part in practical social activities on which each student spent an average time of about one month. In so doing, not only have the students become physically strong and obtained much practical knowledge of class struggle about production and construction, but it has greatly impelled the ideological remolding of the intellectuals.

The results of investigations conducted by certain schools in Sian showed that since last year those who had taken part in practical work in factories and rural districts generally showed much more rapid progress, politically, than those staying behind in school; they have not only come to realize that labor is a glorious task but have begun to feel that they should share in common the bitter and sweet with the laboring masses. Besides, since they have in the course of productive labor been able to serve, with their knowledge and labor, directly the cause of construction of the fatherland, they found it necessary to link their future with national construction. Thus was their socialist consciousness further raised and their thought for specialization major further consolidated.

In the field of scientific research work, the method of coordination has been widely promoted. Besides the coordination between the departments and teams within each school and the coordination between different schools and between schools and production units, we have directed particular attention to the coordination between the scientific research organs and the institutes of higher learning. With reference to specific conditions of Shensi province, the Shensi chapter of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have set up in the various institutes of higher learning research organs and relied upon the veteran teachers in such institutes for guidance in conducting research work by the youth. As different conditions in the research organs and the institutes of higher learning permit, "mutual assistance, division of labor and coordination" is administered where the handling of research subjects, equipment and material is concerned. This has facilitated the rapid swelling of the ranks of scientific workers and the development of scientific work and the improvement, through scientific researches, of the quality of teaching in the institutes of higher learning.

During the first half of this year, acting on the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, work for establishing a new order of teaching was conducted. On the one hand, the principle of combining production, teaching and scientific research in the institutes of higher learning was affirmed. On the other, it was confirmed that the basic task of the school is teaching, but school education should be combined with productive labor and scientific research in order to raise the quality of teaching. Then, our demand for productive labor differs from that for scientific research. Productive labor is a task in which all teachers and students with labor power must participate, whereas scientific research must depend on conditions of each individual. Teachers constitute an important force for scientific research and must therefore play their role fully. As to young teachers, generally speaking, they must further their study of the fundamental knowledge and intensify their basic training for scientific work. At the same time, they should be assigned a definite research project and given ardent support for their creative spirit. The scientific studies must be so conducted as to take into consideration their specialization major and how advanced they are in their studies. Stress should be laid on nurturing their

ability of independent thinking through activities of scientific studies and on improving their ability to grasp what they have studied.

Through productive labor, scientific research and social practice, the broad masses of teachers and students have acquired much of the most vivid and the newest practical knowledge and experience, criticized much of the old concept and theories of the bourgeoisie, and thus greatly enriched the teaching contents. For instance, the teachers of science, technology, medicine, agriculture, etc. have constantly included in their teaching materials the advanced experiences of workers and peasants and the results of scientific studies. Students of geology and geography in the past did not know anything about the science of shale and the science of mineral deposit. But through surveying and prospecting their practical knowledge increases and only in a few months they have fully grasped the fundamental concept. Teachers and students of the department of mathematics, formerly thinking that mathematics has little to do with production, find themselves enlightened, in respect of theories of mathematics, through labor and observation in factories, and have been able to solve many mathematical problems encountered in the course of production. For another instance, the course on motor power in the University of Communications in the past took only four hours to finish the subject on piston steam engine. But last year, through planning and practice, new experience and knowledge were acquired and now the course lasts for 40 hours.

However, certain individuals, taking advantage of the shortcomings of some schools and departments paying little attention to fundamental theories and making no serious efforts at study, came forth to oppose the principle of combining theory with practice, claiming: "There must be a limit to combining theory with practice", "the tendency toward pragmatism must be prevented", and so forth. They do not realize that the phenomenon of neglecting theoretical knowledge and study is only temporary, can be easily removed and, in fact, has now already been eradicated. Neither do they understand that estrangement from practice and production is one of the fundamental defects of the intellectuals, has a deep influence on school education, and that before the intellectuals undergo a fundamental transformation, we must constantly strive to prevent and overcome the tendency of estrangement from politics, estrangement from practice, and estrangement from production. At the same time as we attach importance to indirect experience, we must pay equal attention to both direct experience and fundamental subjects, and augment them with some practical knowledge of production and some practical knowledge of society. This will not weaken but enrich the pedagogical contents and will not lower but raise the teaching quality. Such arguments as "we have gone too far" in our attempt to combine theory with practice, "there has occurred the tendency of pragmatism" in our educational revolution, etc. are all quite erroneous and must be severely criticized.

The teaching work is a task for the teachers. Only when a large number of qualified teachers are trained, can we fundamentally

raise the educational quality of the institutes of higher learning. For this reason, teachers training and improvement of their quality constitute the essential "capital construction" of such institutes. In the ten years since the liberation, particularly since the great educational revolution, the ranks of teachers in Sensi province's higher institutes, whether in quantity or in quality, have made a tremendous expansion and elevation unprecedented in history. However, this still lags far behind the actual needs of development and reform of higher education. The Party committees in schools in the future must make a good effort to accomplish this task. Experience of the past year shows that it is first imperative to understand the fundamental demand for teachers who must be both red and professionally proficient and who must be able to combine theory with practice. In the course of teachers training, attention must be directed to opposing and tendency toward the estrangement from politics and practice. Teachers must be professionally proficient and high in political consciousness. Their theoretical level must be elevated and their professional knowledge consolidated. Those who educate others must be well educated themselves. In order to train students to be socialist-minded and cultured laborers, the teachers must first transform themselves, and through long periods of efforts, purge themselves of the bourgeois world outlook, establish in themselves the proletarian world outlook; they must learn to use the powerful weapon of Marxism-Leninism to guide their own educational and academic work. That we emphasize the political training of teachers does not in the least savor of the fact that we can disregard the demand for their professional efficiency. On the contrary, we must seek to elevate their professional level as soon as possible. Not only must we train enough elite teachers capable of combining theory with practice, but we must strive to nurture some outstanding experts for certain branches of the studies.

People consider that following the rectification campaign and educational revolution, the question of letting politics assume command and of pursuing the mass line is already solved and may be left out of mention. This is a dangerous sign of rightist sentiment and must be resolutely overcome. Experience of the past year shows that letting politics assume command and following the mass line is a matter of principle which must be adhered to by all sections, particularly the institutes of higher learning where the intellectuals meet and where the influence of bourgeois thought is wide and deep.

Experience shows that labor training and social practice is the most effective method by which to bring about the integration of the intellectuals with the workers and peasants and to make the intellectuals realize early the importance of manual labor. This method is not only highly essential to establishing in the intellectuals the desire for labor, the mass viewpoints and the class viewpoints, but also effective in raising their professional levels. Ideological remolding of the intellectuals will achieve a greater result, if the regular political education is integrated, and integrated closely, with labor training.

To strengthen the Party leadership is a fundamental guarantee for the further implementation of the Party's education policy and for the elevation of the teaching work. Every effort should be made to raise the political level of Party organizations in the institutes of higher learning and to increase the militancy of the Party. At present, we should cause a serious study to be made of the resolutions adopted at the 8th Plenum of the 8th CCP Central Committee, unfold the practice of criticism and self-criticism, overcome the rightist though in the spirit of the Party's general line, unify the understanding of Party members, carry out, by thinking and by action, the general line for socialist construction, adhere to the Party's education policy of making education serve proletarian politics and combining education with productive labor, and strictly follow the work method of letting politics assume command and pursuing the mass line, so that the entire Party members under the great banner of the Party's general line may be further united and that the Party organizations may become a strong bulwark from which the institutes of higher learning may travel toward the direction of proletarian politics.

With a view to strengthening the leadership over the work of the institutes of higher learning, the Party committees in schools should further bolster their political work on the one hand, and on the other should pay great attention to the teaching work. Like the Party committees in factories, which work hard to organize production, those in schools should also do all in their power to organize the teaching work. From the formulation of teaching plans and teaching programs to lectures, experiments, field practice, assistance to independent studies, and

inspection of examinations, they should perform their jobs meticulously, thoroughly and consistently. The responsible cadres of the Party committee and of the general branch of the Party should, through division of labor, get in touch personally with every department, every class, and every pedagogical research team; they should participate in lectures, attend classes, and pedagogical researches, take part in organizational (for teaching) work, get at details, and gain experience. To specifically grasp the teaching work is still a new experience to us, and we should learn humbly. The reform of the teaching system and teaching method should still be approached with care and in a planned manner.

In order to strengthen the Party leadership and make a success of the work of the institutes of higher learning, it is essential to bring democracy into full play and mobilize all active elements in the schools. As proved by experience, the school affairs committee, when guided by the Party committee, is an excellent form of organization and should be given every chance to play its role fully. We must exert our best, bring forth all our potentials, guarantee the overfulfillment of our teaching programs, productive labor plans and scientific research projects, and leave no stone unturned to raise the quality of our education.

STRUGGLE FOR THE RESOLUTE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARTY'S  
EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien /China Youth/, Issue No. 23, 1 December 1959

A great victory has been won in the great educational revolution centering on the educational policy of the Party and in the development of education. This is obvious to all. The overwhelming majority of the teacher and students have supported positively the Party's educational policy, and have arrived at a deeper understanding of its effectiveness and correctness. However, implementation of the Party's policy of "having education serve proletarian politics and combining education with productive labor" would not be plain sailing; it involves a violent struggle between proletarian educational thinking and the capitalist educational thinking. And this struggle is a long and complicated one; its progress follows the class struggle as a whole, sometimes turning violent and sometimes turning mild as the class struggle changes. For sometime past, in coordination with their attack against the Party's general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, rightist opportunists and those who cling to the capitalist educational viewpoint have again directed their attack at the Party's educational policy in schools, and have gone to the length of denying the great achievement of the educational revolution. They oppose, first of all, productive labor and political work. In order to protect the Party's educational policy and safeguard the fruits of the educational revolution, it is necessary to resolutely refute and attack all rightist utterances against the Party's educational policy.

Productive labor has produced good results ideologically, and has served to greatly raise the professional level of the students and their physical quality. However, a number of those who are seriously affected by rightist thoughts, although they do not deny the role of productive labor in ideological remolding, put forward a number of fallacious ideas in respect of the conducting of one's daily business. They said: "Productive labor helps one in becoming a good Communist, but it does not help one in work. When one's ideological awareness is raised, one's working ability is lowered. When our physical power is increased, our mental faculty is on the wane." It is very obvious that such a view does not hold water either theoretically or factually speaking.

In some schools last year, owing to lack of experiences, less time was devoted to study. But this was only a temporary and localized shortcoming, and did not involve the question of whether the educational policy of the Party was implemented correctly or not. It was adjusted as soon as it was discovered. The right opportunists have exaggerated the shortcoming in order to attack the Party's educational policy. Some comrades of ours who are affected by rightist ideology were for one time deceived, and became vacillating toward the Party's educational policy.

We should see that when new things are born, some shortcomings are inevitable, and the new-born things then gradually grow up in the process of continually overcoming contradictions. Facts have proved that after these temporary and localized shortcomings were overcome, our work would develop with greater rapidity, and the implementation of the Party's educational policy would be more penetrating and profound. To disregard a large number of facts and grasp certain individual shortcomings in work which had been overcome and to deny our great achievements is a means consistently employed by the capitalist class.

While opposing productive labor, the right opportunists and those who have rightist thoughts to a grave extent have also opposed political work. They said: "Too much political work will affect teaching", and "the launching of a political movement is bound to lower the quality of education". Political work is a life line of all other work, and there is no exception to teaching work. To make a success of teaching, politics must assume command. Only by placing politics in command can we adhere to the correct direction in teaching and develop the positiveness of both teachers and students to the fullest possible extent. It cannot be imagined that those teachers and students who have various sorts of capitalist political and ideological viewpoints and refuse to reform themselves are capable of raising the quality of education and achieving good results in study. On the contrary, those who put politics in a position antagonistic to our routine work and devote all time to teaching and reading in isolation from politics are bound to lose their direction, and fall into the trap of the capitalist class. There would not be any promotion in the quality of education. Education which is above the class does not exist. In a class society education must serve a definite class. Our socialist educational enterprises, therefore, must serve proletarian politics, and it is necessary to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist political and ideological education in all schools. Any relaxation of political work will certainly help the growth of capitalist thoughts. It should be seen that in the transitional period, the class struggle on the political and ideological fronts is a long one. It is essential to continually observe the policy of "establishing the proletariat and eliminating capitalism" until the class withers away and the thought of the exploitation class eliminated.

The allegation that the launching of a political movement would necessarily lower the quality of education is without foundation. Since the liberation, in coordination with the political struggle of the whole people, the Party has organized a series of political and ideological movements in schools. From these political and ideological movements, the broad masses of teachers and students have received a lively and impressive class education. Experience has proved that political and ideological movement has been an effective means of eliminating all non-proletarian thoughts, of arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses, and of promoting proletarian stand and sentiments. Therefore, many teachers and students have said: "Our progress is more rapid in the

course of political movements." Without this series of political and ideological movements, it would have been unthinkable that the old schools could have been transformed and promoted so quickly, and all the dirt left over from the old society could have been so completely wiped out. It is therefore said that political and ideological movements not only will not hamper teaching but will also serve to raise greatly the quality of education. From now on, we must continually strengthen political work to meet the progress of the class struggle. Normal study of theories and policy education must be closely coordinated with the large-scale rectification campaign and the ideological remolding campaign. We must persist in our struggle against capitalist ideological influences.

To train large numbers of personnel for socialist construction, we must of necessity continually raise the quality of education. And the only correct way to achieve this is to resolutely and comprehensively carry out the Party's educational policy. In schools, the chief emphasis should be placed on teaching, and students should be encouraged to read seriously. But this does not mean that teaching is so important that everything else can be rejected. It is necessary also to insist on placing politics in command, on carrying out the Marxist-Leninist ideological and political education, on participation in necessary political activities, and on productive labor. Any other policy which excludes political work and productive labor must be criticized and readjusted. The Party's educational policy, when it is put into practice, is bound to be bitterly opposed by those who have a capitalist educational viewpoint. By its nature, this struggle is a struggle between the two roads, socialism and capitalism. To carry out the socialist educational revolution to the end and to build up our educational enterprises with greater, faster, better and more economical results, it is essential to carry out an uncompromising struggle against the anti-Party educational policy and various rightist ideological viewpoints. The deeper the struggle is carried out, the better the results can be obtained from the implementation of the Party's educational policy. In this way, our educational enterprises will develop more vigorously and in large strides.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF THE MASS LINE IN THE INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien /China Youth/, No 24, 16 December 1959

[By Li Yu-pin.]

School education work is a sector of the whole Socialist enterprise of China. In order to operate the enterprise of school education satisfactorily, we must likewise firmly implement the general line of the Party for building Socialism. Under the leadership of the Party, we must firmly adhere to the principle of politics in command, carry the mass line of the Party into effect, and launch mass campaigns extensively. We followed this course precisely in the past, and as a result, victory after victory was scored in school education work, and a great leap forward was brought into realization.

After the different political campaigns, the majority of the students have acquired a deeper understanding in respect of the benefits brought to them by the political campaigns, and are grateful to the education and assistance of the Party. Consequently, there are less people who openly oppose the launching of mass campaigns in political and ideological education and the schools, and their market has shrunk considerably.

However, it is worthy of note that there are a small number of people who always hope that the political campaigns can be wound up at an early date. They mistakenly think that the launching of political campaigns on a large scale in the schools at the moment is an expedient measure for the ideological transformation of the students, and would soon be over. They think that the ideological transformation of the students is about to be accomplished, and presents no big problem, and in future, there is no more need to launch mass campaigns in political and ideological education. They dream of the return of the life of tranquility in a study. This kind of thinking is very wrong as well as dangerous.

We know one is able to become Red to no end. Any attempt to disregard ceaseless ideological transformation and to hide in the study is to follow the White road of the bourgeoisie to vocational proficiency. During the transition period of China in particular, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the main contradiction, and the trend of the class struggle follows an undulating pattern. These struggles are bound to be reflected among the students.

Although the students are young, yet after educated by the Party for several years, they have also made great progress. However, because the majority of them came from families of the bourgeoisie or petty bourgeoisie at the upper strata, they are still mentally influenced by the thinking, traditions and conventions of the exploiting class. The class struggle in society is liable to make a rather salient reflection among the students. Consequently, the course for us to follow in the

schools is not to slacken but to tighten our hold on political and ideological educational work, not to abandon the political campaigns, but to carry them out on a large scale. We would commit serious mistakes politically if we fail to see this point.

In the past, some comrades did not understand this problem clearly, and had even skepticism for it. A small number of people went as far to clamor that teaching and scientific research work was the business of the experts. They were in particular opposed to the endeavor of the Party to agitate the students to participate in teaching and scientific research work. They said: "The students are to be educated, and have no right to speak in teaching and scientific research." A small number of the young teachers and students also worshipped these "experts", acknowledged their "monopoly" in teaching and scientific research, and dared not to violate it.

The practice of production is the source of wisdom. Through taking up the practice of production, the students broadened their horizon and consolidated their mine of knowledge. They discarded the cult of the bourgeois experts, and removed the mantle of mystery from scientific research work. They were greatly transformed mentally, and their capacity for business was greatly enhanced. They offered the schools many valuable suggestions in respect of teaching work, and scored outstanding results in productive labor and scientific research work.

There were also some account-reckoning factions who after going through the accounts said: "The students registered more failure than success in scientific research and there was not enough gain to offset the loss." This was really a play with figures. Actually, if we went deeper into things, these people were fit to get zero mark in mathematics. It was a fact that in scientific research, the students laid hold of some scientific research projects of great significance to current production and construction, and scored considerable success in research and experimentation under the leadership of the Party. Presently, they still carry on with research and experimentation in some projects. They did give up a few projects, but there was nothing strange in this connection.

Take the procedural control milling machine designed and trial-produced by the Mechanical Engineering Department of the Tsinghua University for illustration. At the beginning, it was not steady enough in performance. After a year of efforts in research and experimentation, more than 50 complex problems were solved, and the steady performance of the machine, and its ability to process things with a high degree of precision were assured. The trial production of two units of drilling machines was also carried out.

After putting up a hard fight lasting 35 days under the guidance of the teachers, the students of the Chinese Language Department of the Peiping University finished writing the draft of the History of Chinese Literature which contained 770,000 words. At that time, there were also some "experts" who did everything to find fault with the work. The students, however disregarded these criticisms, and exerted even

great efforts. They read 896 titles of Marxist-Leninist works and 3,272 titles of classic writings, and met in discussion for 340 times. As a result, a revised edition containing 1,270,000 words was finally published.

Scientific research can make no progress if it is denied of experiments. This can only result in the strangulation and stagnation of science. For the sake of developing our scientific enterprise, we must allow not only the few experts, but also the broad masses of the young people, to carry out research and experiments. Experiments and training will involve expenses, but the cause is a worthy one. We must be able to perceive that the launching of mass campaigns on a large scale is a way to train recruits on a large scale with scientific research work, which seeks to wipe out the old way of training scientific research personnel for the bourgeoisie at one stroke.

There was once an "expert" who drew up a plan which called on every expert to take on five apprentices. After three years of apprenticeship, each of these apprentices would in turn be required to take on five more apprentices. According to this method of apprenticeship, the apprentices were required to learn what the experts taught. The apprentices were not supposed to touch the documents which escaped the attention of the experts. If China was to train scientific research personnel according to his plan, we really didn't know when would China be able to become an advance country in science and technology. Could this way of achieving less, lower, poorer and more expensive results be described as the implementation of the general line of the Party?

Our Party is opposed to this kind of method. It adopts the method of launching mass campaigns on a large scale to train scientific research personnel and to let the young teachers and the students to take up scientific research in a big way. Facts have proved that the carrying out of scientific research work through putting up a collective fight and practicing cooperation in this way is a means to achieve greater, faster, better, and more economical results. Thousands of scientific research personnel can be trained rapidly, thus creating the most advantageous conditions for China to make a great leap forward in science, and to catch up with the most advanced capitalist countries in the field of science and technology in the shortest possible time.

# NATIONAL MEETING HELD ON ARTS EDUCATION

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 April 1960

[From the editorial, "The Current Tasks of Education on Arts."]

The ministries of culture and education recently held a national conference on arts education to sum up achievements and experiences in carrying out arts education in our country, particularly since 1958 when the educational revolution was started.

The present figures of middle and higher arts schools, as well as the total number of students, are more than two times that in 1957. In the past two years, arts schools have carried out the CCP policy of education of having politics and education combined with productive labor.

In order to improve the quality of arts education, it is necessary to further strengthen education of political ideology and specialized education simultaneously. In order to strengthen education in political ideology, it is first necessary to strengthen education on Marxism-Leninism. Artists in this new era must master the theory of Marxism-Leninism and establish the proletarian world outlook. Otherwise, they cannot become outstanding proletarian artists, but can only be considered as craftsmen of bourgeois arts. To study and master Mao Tse-tung's thinking will enable us to achieve victory in every task.

Literary and art workers, aside from studying the fundamental theory of Marxism-Leninism, must also engage in the study of the Marxist-Leninist theory on arts. Without the correct ideas on literature and arts, even though the literary and art workers fully agree with socialism politically, yet their works may still possibly belong to those of the bourgeoisie.

At present, the entire body of faculty members and students in art colleges and schools must immediately launch a movement to study Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works, including Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings on literature and art. Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said that the literary and art heritage must be divided into two parts, namely, the cream and the dregs; the cream part must be fully utilized and absorbed through unselfish criticism, but cannot be swallowed completely. We must, first of all, sift through bourgeois literature and art to evaluate what is completely reactionary and rotten and defends the system of exploitation, and what once played a progressive role in previous history. With regard to the former, we should not learn from and inherit it, although we should understand it. As for the latter, we should absorb it through criticism.

Bourgeois works of literature and art which once played a progressive role have left us many useful things. But such bourgeois

works of literature and art accepted the bourgeois world outlook and contained various degrees of negative elements, including individualism, pessimism, sentimentalism, and anarchism. These ideas are fundamentally antagonistic to communist ideas. They cannot cultivate communist ideas and sentiments among the young people. In point of fact, they may even produce harmful effects on young people.

As a result of the lack of scientific analysis and thorough criticism of the bourgeois literary and art heritage, some persons have not only been affected by their negative elements, but also restricted their creative and transforming spirit of art. Some persons even held the view that these bourgeois works of literature and art are exceptional, that we can only copy from them and that it is impossible to create anything from them, and that we can only worship them and cannot criticize them. As a result, such erroneous views have become an enormous obstacle to further development of proletarian and socialist literature and art.

In order to build its own socialist and communist culture, the proletariat must inherit all the fine fruits of culture and, at the same time, break away from all the old, traditional ideas and viewpoints. Only after a critical analysis of traditions and heritage can the past be properly inherited. Comrade Mao Tse-tung once said: "We should never refuse to inherit and copy from ancient people and foreigners, even though they are feudal and bourgeois things. However, such inheritance and copying should by no means disallow replacement by our own creations. To imitate completely and unscrupulously the literary and art tradition of our country and other foreign countries without any criticism is a practice of the most dispicable and harmful dogmatism in the fields of literature and art."

However, such "art dogmatism" still seriously exists in arts colleges and schools. Therefore, simultaneously with criticism of all bourgeois ideas on literature and art, the entire body of faculty members and students must be mobilized in using the viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism to carry out scientific analysis and correct criticism of bourgeois literary and art heritage, so as to enable them to handle correctly such heritage and to utilize the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to study critically and inherit the literary and art heritage of the past. Only by so doing will it become advantageous to the transformation and creation of art.

Another important aspect in strengthening political and ideological education is to implement continually the policy of combining education with productive labor and to organize faculty members and students to participate in labor training.

In improving the quality of education, aside from strengthening political and ideological education, it is also necessary to further strengthen spare-time education and to take part conscientiously in the study of new techniques and knowledge.

Arts education at present far from satisfies objective demands. In order to develop education in the arts on a greater, quicker, better, and more economical scale, it is necessary to fully utilize the positive factors in every field and firmly implement the policy of walking on two legs -- the simultaneous development of full-time and spare-time education, of long-term and short-term training, and of establishment of schools by the state and by institutes and enterprises.

Meanwhile, we must also strive to establish a fairly complete system which connects art education at higher, intermediate, and basic levels under various schooling methods in each province, city, and autonomous region in a comparatively short period, according to the requirements and possibilities in each respective area.

## MINORITY NATIONALITIES

### HEALTH WORK AMONG THE MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Min-tsu T'uan-chieh, October 1959

[Extracts from: "The Health Work of the Minority Nationalities in China," by Li Teh-ch'uan.]

Before the liberation, there were very few medical and health setups in the nationalities areas. With the exception of the cities which had a few medical organizations, there was not a single organization for medical treatment in the broad agricultural and pastoral areas. When the masses fell sick, apart from taking some herbs known to the people, they could only worship ghosts and gods, and let nature take its course. As a consequence, they were frequently attacked by diseases, and the rate of mortality was startlingly high.

After the liberation, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government showed a deep concern for the health of the minority nationalities. In order to develop health undertakings in the minority nationalities areas for the purpose of strengthening the physique of the people and enabling the minority nationalities to multiply in population, the Party and the state adopted a series of policies and measures of proven effectiveness. They gave the minority nationalities areas enormous assistance both in manpower and material supply.

After several years of efforts, the spread of syphilis in many places has at present been brought under control. Thanks to the extensive launching of the patriotic health campaign and the energetic control and prevention of malaria which was for a long time a serious menace, there has been a big drop in its rate of incidence. Many of the autonomous areas in Yunnan, Kweichow, and Kwangsi provinces have wiped out malaria in the main. Some places which were "malaria infested areas" in the past have become "malaria free areas."

Due to the energetic carrying out of health work for women and infants, there has been a great reduction in the outbreak of diseases among the women and children. Tetanus neonatorum has been wiped out in the main. With the exception of certain individual areas, smallpox has almost disappeared. There was formerly rife in the minority nationalities areas the saying: "We see only expectant mothers, but no toddling children." This tragic state of affairs has gone forever.

The growth of the minority nationalities in population was unthinkable in old China. It can become a reality only under the Socialist system of new China. This is because the Socialist system creates not only conditions for the development of material productivity. It creates first of all favorable conditions for the population to expand and multiply.

As a consequence, shortly after the liberation, the tendency for the population of the minority nationalities to decline was fundamentally arrested, and a new tendency for the population to rise emerged. This not only showed the superiority of the Socialist system defied comparison, but also signified the glorious victory of the nationalities policy of the Party.

According to the statistics of five provinces and autonomous regions, namely, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang, Kwangsi, Ninghsia, and Tsinghai alone, there were wiped out in 1958 more than 80,000,000 rats and over 146,000,000 sparrows. At the same time, large numbers of flies and mosquitoes were also wiped out. This resulted in a big reduction in rats, sparrows, mosquitoes, and flies, and there appeared a number of places which were in the main free from the four pests.

In the early days of the founding of the people's republic, the health work of the nationalities paved the way for the Party and the state to carry out their work in the minority nationalities areas. It was energetically carried out in concert with the promotion of the policy of the Party in respect of autonomy for the nationalities areas. Through the media of a series of activities, it hooked up the broad masses of the people of the minority nationalities, and brought the different nationalities into intercourse, thus enabling the different nationalities to understand each other and strengthening the solidarity of the nationalities.

What is worthy of special mention is that the medical personnel of the People's Liberation Army have rendered important contributions to the health work of the nationalities. We are confident that under the leadership of the Party, with the democratic reform and the Socialist transformation carried out one after the other in the minority nationalities areas, with the universal establishment of people's communes brought into realization, and with the political, economic, and cultural standards developed and enhanced every day, the intimate solidarity of the different brother nationalities is bound to grow more and more solid. Under the efforts of all health work personnel and the people of the different nationalities, the health work of the minority nationalities, like other fields of work will achieve a greater success in the future.

Statistics Pertaining to the Principal Health Undertakings  
in the Minority Nationalities Areas

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Percentage of Increase in 1958 compared with 1949</u>
Principal health and medical organizations					
Total number	361	1,176	7,037	15,928	4,412.19%
Number of hospitals	230	378	603	750	326.09%
Number of beds in hospitals and sanatoria	3,310	5,711	22,050	34,285	1,035.80%
Number of health Personnel	3,531	17,877	107,223	179,306	5,078.05%

## IMPROVE TRAINING AND TEACHING OF WORKERS FROM MINORITIES

Peiping, Min-tzu T'uan-chieh, No 11, November 1959

In the work of training and teaching workers from the minorities each enterprise must observe the following procedures.

1. Give attention to minority workers' work, study, and livelihood. When such workers begin work, the plant should instruct them in politics, techniques, and other matters along with the Han workers, with special attention to instructions on classes, the Party main line of building socialism, and the present aim and policy. Relate these instructions to actual circumstances in the racial area to the minority personal advantages, and the Party racial policy. Give proper attention to livelihood. See that Tibetans have enough utensils and clothing fit for productive labor. Link this with the instructions about classes and racial equality and amity to stimulate the old workers to express class friendship by giving clothes and utensils to the newly arrived Tibetan workers. When conditions permit, give them butter so they can feel in their daily lives the warmth of the big home of the races. Such instruction is very potent for workers from the minorities. They reply: "Factories are better than home, Party and agencies more dear than mother, Han comrades better than brothers." They keep on showing they want to learn from their Han comrades, and to strive hard to build up their own home regions.

2. Strengthen the teaching of Han workers in the racial policy and instruct all workers on racial amity. Let each plant make these two objectives an important element in the regular teaching of political ideology. Han workers should be taught to manifest the Communist spirit of the working class, to work contentedly in racial areas, to make helping brother races with constructive work their own glorious duty. Also, teach them to observe Party policies in all racial areas, to respect the customs of fraternal races, and ask them to overcome freely all remnants of Great Hanism. Censure and instruct those who work unwillingly in racial areas and who violate the racial policy. After being taught, most Han workers can properly fulfill the Party racial policy and respect fraternal races' customs.

3. Train and establish progressive minority workers and use them to stimulate others to try hard to catch up with them.

4. Training cadres and activists among the minorities depends on their improving the training and teaching of minority workers. Since they have natural ties with workers of their own race, they understand rather thoroughly the production and living habits of these workers. There are no language barriers, which helps the work along.

PROGRESS OF COMMUNIZATION OF TIBET  
Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 2 April 1960

CCP Tibet Working Committee Holds Enlarged Session;  
Democratic Reform to Be Carried Through to the End

CCP Tibet Working Committee at an enlarged session on 12-22 of this month, heard Secretary of the Tibet Working Committee Chang Ching-wu's "Report on Preliminary Review of Democratic Reform and Work Arrangements for Reform Areas" and deputy secretary Chou Jen-shan's report entitled "Continue to exert revolutionary efforts and advance in the struggle for consummating the democratic reform and developing agricultural and pastoral production."

By the end of February, democratic reform campaign had spread to 57 hsien with about 790,000 people in the agricultural areas of Tibet which has a total of 78 hsien (including six municipal areas equivalent to hsien). Of these 57 hsien, 49 with a population of 690,000 persons had completed the "three-antis and two reductions" campaign (against revolt, ula system, and personal dependence and for reduction of rent and interest). Land distribution had been completed in 47 hsien with a population of about 610,000 persons in areas where the "three-antis and two reductions" campaign had been completed. This means that democratic reform has been completed in the greater part of the agricultural areas. As to pastoral areas, the "three antis" and "two benefits" (benefits to both herdsmen and cattle owners) campaign had been launched in 12 hsien with a population of about 75,000 persons, and completed in areas (with a population of 30,000) of these 12 hsien.

Hsien, ch'u and hsiang peasants' associations and people's state power had been established in areas where the democratic reform campaign had been unfolded. 1,080 hsiang peasants' associations had been set up in five administrative districts (municipalities) alone -- Lhasa, Loka, Lingtze, Chamdo, and Shigatze.

## PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN CHINA

### MAO, LITERARY GENIUS

Changchun, Jen-wen Ko-hsueh Hsueh-pao [Humanity Science Bulletin],  
September 1959

[From an article, "A Brief Discussion on Comrade Mao Tse-tung's Contribution to Marxist Literary Style," by Tang Su-shih.]

Comrade Mao Tse-tung suggests that a composition, if it is to be good, must be accurate, vivid, and clear. A movement for the rectification of the literary style is now unfolding in the educational and cultural field and is steadily gathering momentum.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung is not only a great thinker, statesman and strategist but also a literary giant. By coordinating Marxism with the conditions of China in linguistic theory and practice, he creates and develops the new Marxist literary style.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings are a brilliant example of the Marxist literary style and is at the same time a live textbook. His theory concerning the literary style, like other theories of his, is a direct inheritance and development of the Marxist theory and is a valuable addition to the treasure of Marxism.

The ruling class of the feudal society advocated the revival of ancient literature and encouraged the growth of obsequious and flattering compositions in order to sustain its life. They exalted those compositions which purported to interpret the truths of the worthy men and the four steps in composition of essays for the examination system -- the introduction, the elucidation of the theme, changing round to another viewpoint, and the summing up, counting on these to confine the mind to a limited circle. When they wrote, they wrote within a set pattern. And that pattern was the eight-legged essay. Comrade Mao Tse-tung calls it the old eight-legged essay.

The content that is expressed through the medium of language has a close connection with a man's stand, viewpoint and method. If he is not only clear in his stand, correct in his viewpoint and right in his method, but possesses a high degree of Marxist thought and is keen in observation and sharp in analysis and criticism, then the content he conveys is not only clear and aimed at a specific target, but is highly logical and persuasive. The writings of our great leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, are a typical example of these qualities.

The party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have always paid great attention to the question of literary style. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always regarded the development of the new literary style as one of the conditions to push the revolutionary cause forward.

In a preface entitled "The Political Work of the Cooperative" to his book "The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside," Comrade

Mao Tse-tung said in 1955: "Many of our comrades love to write in an eight-legged way and their articles are at once unlively and unfigurative and make the readers headache. They do not study grammar and rhetoric and are fond of a style half literary and half-colloquial, at times full of empty and hollow talk and at others, so brief and literary as if they are determined to torment the readers." He continued with the hope that the day would soon arrive when there would be the least amount of eight-legged essays to be read.

Why have the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung paid so much attention to the literary style and taken such a long string of measures to improve it? As mentioned above, the literary style is one of the conditions essential to the advancement of the revolutionary cause of the Party. Comrade Mao Tse-tung was the first to bring it to the level of coordination with political questions. He pointed out: "If there had been no fight against the old eight-legged essay and doctrinairism during the May 4 Movement, the minds of the Chinese people would not have been freed from their bondage and China would have no hope of freedom and independence.... If today we do not oppose the new eight-legged essay and new doctrinairism, the minds of the Chinese people would be in the bondage of another kind of formalism.... The eight-legged essay is not only inconvenient for the expression of the revolutionary spirit but can easily stifle it.... After we destroy the foreign eight-legged essay and the Party eight-legged essay, the new literary style will be enriched and universally developed, and the revolutionary cause of the Party will be pushed forward." This made the relationship between the literary style and politics very clear.

In a word, the serious attention which the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have paid to the improvement of the literary style can be attributed to the close connection which it has with the socialist cause of the motherland. But there is another point worth remembering. This is, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung has told us, that the foreign eight-legged essay must be banned, empty and abstract talk must be stopped, and doctrinairism must be laid to rest to make room for the fresh and lively things of Chinese style and Chinese flavor which the common folk of China love to see and hear. What are the things of Chinese style then? This is a question of inheriting the motherland's cultural legacy and linguistic tradition.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung has often advised us to learn from the people because the vocabulary they use is rich, lively and reflective of the actual life. He also asks us to learn from the language of the ancients. "Because we have not studied language seriously," he says, "we have not been able to make good use of the many lively things in the vocabulary of the ancients." His writings are a typical example of things of Chinese style and flavor. They not only succeed to the fine tradition of the motherland's culture but transform and develop it. They set up a good example for us. In the present age of the general leap forward in our industry, agriculture, science and culture,

inheritance and development of the fine linguistic tradition of the motherland is of special significance.

Many articles have been written from different angles to prove that Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings have the distinctive feature of Marxism. But there is still need to make a preliminary approach to the way he looks at the literary style and the theoretical contributions he has made to it.

(1) Comrade Mao Tse-tung has a profound and comprehensive understanding of the content of literary style.

(2) Comrade Mao Tse-tung's profound understanding and full comprehension of the literary style enables him to coordinate it with political questions.

(3) Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings on literary style not only expatiate upon the foregoing two aspects but extend to the region of Chinese style and flavor.

(4) Comrade Mao Tse-tung is the first to give the name of Marxist literary style and explain its birth and development from the historical materialistic point of view.

The language of Comrade Mao Tse-tung has played a great role in the formation and development of the modern Chinese language. It is of theoretical and practical significance to the regulation of literary Chinese and the popularization of standard Chinese. But this is not to be fully appreciated by merely looking at his achievements in the use of the mother tongue and the style and other characteristics of his writings. Both his linguistic attainments and his style have been of significance to the development of modern Chinese.

From the standpoint of form, the language of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is simple and common and is of the spoken type. This must be fully understood in order to avoid confusion between simplicity and rudeness.

In his "Report of An Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan," he writes: "The people sent to prison now are different from those in the past: formerly it was the gentry who sent the peasants to jail, and now it is the other way round."

Such clear and simple sentences are found in every page of his writings.

At first glance, the sentences sound ordinary except that they are easy on the mouth. A second reading gives the feeling that they are simple, succinct, significant and pregnant. They show that Comrade Mao Tse-tung knows how to use the spoken language to the best advantage. By using common words and common sentence constructions and by expurgating the superfluities, he raises the spoken language to the level of the literary language.

But there is another special characteristic of his writings worth attention. That is: He uses the ancient Chinese language in a common way. We find in his writings many ancient terms, particularly phrases, which are given new significance and adopted into modern literary Chinese. To name a few of them: "Say what you know and

say it fully. To set up a good example against possible repetitions, cure the disease and save the life. A full display of congeniality." All these are ancient terms. Comrade Mao Tse-tung gives them new figurative senses and uses them in the modern common language. "Cloth wrapper, poisonous weeds, paper tiger, and the East Wind prevailing over the West Wind" -- all these are rehabilitated terms of the ancient language.

These phrases do not sound soft or ambiguous because they have been refined, are common and are readily acceptable to the broad masses. They are popularized and disseminated by Comrade Mao Tse-tung and have permanent homes in the common language.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung not only knows how to use the spoken language of the toiling masses but has gone a long way in developing the mother tongue. By his efforts, the language of the motherland has been greatly embellished.

Most of his writings are treatises on academic problems and political questions. In describing the power of the peasant association in his "Report of An Investigation into the Peasant Movement in Hunan," he says:

"I'll donate ten dollars, please admit me to the peasant association," one of the smaller gentry would say.

"Pshaw! Who wants your filthy money!" the peasants would reply.

By means of this simple conversation, he vividly describes the abstract fact that all rights belong to the peasant association.

"The enemy is decaying everyday and we are getting better everyday." This is the figurative way which Comrade Mao Tse-tung has used in describing our strength as against the strength of the enemy. It fits the idea exactly. It not only reflects the past and the present but forecasts the future.

Another special feature in the writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung is that he knows how to use satirical and humorous language to best advantage.

Some people think that treatises must be solemn and rigid. That is not right. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's writings are both solemn and humorous, representing a perfect combination of both. In his article "Reform Our Study," he described persons who worked by sheer subjective enthusiasm as "those who do not want to seek truth from facts; they want to impress people by claptrap. They are flashy without substance, brittle without solidity." He likened them to "the rushes on the wall -- swollen in head, weak in legs, and loose in roots; and the bamboo shoots among the rocks -- sharp in tongue, thick of skin, but empty in the belly." He described persons ignorant of the history of China as "those who strive to know only ancient Greece and not China and remain completely in the dark about the China of yesterday and of the day before yesterday."

At present, the common language is being popularized over the length and breadth of the country and in our opinion, the writings of Comrade Mao Tse-tung should be the guide. Thus, serious study of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's literary style is the fundamental means of improving our literary style.

## GROUND-RULES FOR NEWSPAPER WORK

Peiping, Hsin-wen Chan-hsien (News Front), No 18, 24 September 1959

From an article "Some Experiences in Newspaper Work Since the Great Leap Forward," by Wang Mu.

The rectification and anti-rightist campaign in 1957 was an epoch-making event in our history. It was also the key for our newspaper work to inherit the past and to open up the future. The anti-rightist struggle was a critical class struggle fought by the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the political front and the ideological front. The people engaged in newspaper work were sternly tested and tempered in this struggle. They acquired an abundance of experiences. They understood that the newspapers were sharp tools for waging the class struggle. They drew a line of distinction between the newspapers of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. They purified the ranks of the news workers politically and ideologically, and switched the direction of several newspapers which were once usurped by the rightists, thus enabling newspaper work to continue to proceed in the direction of Socialism.

The guidelines and policies of the Party guide all work of the Party. The newspapers must therefore energetically publicize the guidelines and policies of the Party.

The principle of politics in command we frequently talk about refers in effect to the command of Marxism-Leninism, the command of the guidelines and policies of the Party, and the carrying of the leadership of the Party into effect. Therefore, the newspapers must thoroughly implement the principle of politics in command.

The policies of the Party must be publicized totally, and not one-sidedly. The policy of the Party is a unity which includes different phases. The newspapers should carry out publicity in totality and in a down-to-earth manner.

The guidelines and policies of the Party must be publicized methodically and not fragmentarily. By methodical publicity, we mean publicity that possesses focal points and takes care of all aspects ranging from theory to practice, from guidelines to measures, and from the beginning to the end. By publicity with thoroughness, we mean that the reasons must be thoroughly explained, and that we must be capable of raising the policy to the level of a theory for elucidation purposes. By publicity in good time, we mean the ability to detect the direction, to exploit the climate, to sense the temperature, and to make things just right, neither too early nor too late.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung's idea that the newspapers should play the five-fold function of organizing work, of providing inspiration, of carrying out agitation, of making criticism, and of giving impetus to work gives a full picture to the merit and ability of the newspapers. In order to manifest this five-fold function to the fullest extent, the newspapers must give praises and make criticisms correctly. The newspapers is one of the most powerful kinds of ideological weapons.

Because all praises and criticisms made in the newspapers involve political problems, they should be handled soberly. The things praised and criticized should be investigated and studied to insure that they are correct and involve no mistake. The point of view should also be correct. Good results can be achieved only in this way.

The object of making praises is to set examples for other people to learn. How can we be vague in this regard? Wrong criticisms are harmful to the undertakings of the Party, so are wrong praises. Wrong criticisms should be counter-criticized; likewise, wrong praises should also be criticized. In this way, people can be encouraged to adopt a sober and responsible attitude toward the making of praises and criticisms.

The "running of newspapers by the whole Party" is the mass line of the Party in newspaper work. This line has made great headway over the course of ten years. Since the rectification campaign and the anti-rightist struggle in particular, the concept of "leaving the newspapers to be run by the whole Party" has made its way deeper into the hearts of the people. It has been mastered by the Press, and many innovations have been made in practice. The bourgeois viewpoint of leaving the newspapers to be run by the experts was thoroughly smashed during the anti-rightist and rectification campaign.

A mass line is a line of the masses under the leadership of the Party. Without the leadership of the Party, there would no be any real mass line. This is also the case with the mass line of "leaving the newspapers to be run by the whole Party."

Two ways were followed by the newspapers in the development of mass work. One way was for the newspapers to disregard the Party committees in their places. The newspapers went single-handed and depended upon their own strength to develop mass work. Correspondence systems were formed from top to bottom and placed under the direct leadership of the newspapers. The other way was to depend upon the Party committees at different levels to set up news agencies at the different places, which were led and guided by the Party committees at different levels and the newspapers themselves.

Seen superficially, the former way seemed to follow the mass line also, but in actuality it did not follow the real mass line and could definitely not bring about the "running of newspapers by the whole Party." This was because without the leadership of the Party, there would not be any real mass line. The experiences of the different places proved that this way could not develop the mass work of the newspapers in a real sense, but would lead to the absorption of undesirable characters with vague political aspects or inferior qualities into the news agencies of the newspapers. This was because that without depending on the Party committees at different levels, there was no way to distinguish who were the activists, and there was of course no way to form news agencies for the newspapers.

After the rectification and anti-rightist campaign, through overhauling their former news agencies, the newspapers in the different

places discovered that many rightists and undesirable characters infiltrated into their organizations in this way. Many newspapers accepted this experience, and changed their work methods. They firmly depended upon the Party committees at different levels, and tidied up or reorganized their news agencies. The greatest achievement made was the fostering of a group of hard-core correspondents within the Party committees at different levels, and the establishment of their own news agencies.

These news agencies are in most cases under the personal command of the secretaries of the Party committees, and most of their constituent members are responsible comrades.

The things carried in the newspapers come from no more than two sources, namely, the leadership and the masses. Without developing correspondents within the leadership organs, the activities of the leadership organs cannot be reflected in good time. Without the broad masses of the correspondents of worker and peasant status, the newspapers cannot opportunely reflect the implementation of the Party policies among the masses and the demands and views of the masses.

Formerly, the Party committees only wrote articles for the newspapers. They were nothing more than contributors to the newspapers. Now they are more intimately related and closely cooperate with the newspapers. The manuscripts are jointly organized, and the special pages are jointly organized and edited. The Party committees thus take up a heavier responsibility, and manifest greater activism in their participation in newspaper work. The guideline of "running the newspapers by the whole Party" is thus implemented further.

After the rectification and the anti-rightist campaign, the journalists in China have acquired a better understanding of the Party character of the newspapers. They know very well that a Party newspaper is a department of work of the Party committee, and must carry out its work under the leadership of the latter. Without the leadership of the Party committee, a newspaper would have no Party character. We hear no more now of the assertion that the Party committees cannot lead the newspapers and the laymen cannot lead those who know the ropes which was prevalent before the anti-rightist struggle.

Everybody knows that "a Party newspaper is required not only to be loyal to the general line of the Party, but also to share the will of and to breathe with the leadership organs of the Party, and to breathe collectively with the Party as a whole." (Yenan Chieh-fang Jih-pao editorial: "The Party and the Party Newspapers") This correctly solves the question of relationship between the newspapers and the Party committees, and lays down a foundation for continuing the sound development of the newspapers.

In order to become a tame instrument of the Party, it does not mean to say that a newspaper is required merely to submit to the leadership of the Party committee, and to carry out what the Party committee tells it to carry out. It must be apt at carrying out the work creatively under the leadership of the Party committee, at understanding the

guidelines and policies of the Party, at grasping the situation to apply the guidelines and policies of the Party in the concrete environments, and at devising all ways and means to publicize the guidelines and policies of the Party. The Party committee is not required to run but is only required to help in running the newspaper as a tame and creative instrument of its own.

During several major campaigns including the anti-rightist struggle and the great leap forward campaign, the secretaries of many Party committees turned up at the editorial departments of the newspapers to direct the fight in person. This further strengthened the concrete leadership exercised by the Party over the newspapers, made the relationship between the newspapers and the Party committees more intimate, and caused the newspapers to share the will of and to breathe together with leadership organs of the Party committees.

The letter written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung to Comrades Liu Chien-hsun and Wei Kuo-ch'ing in 1958 on ways to make a success of the provincial newspapers not only elucidated the five-fold function of the newspapers, but also pointed out how the Party committees should lead their own newspapers. That the writing of editorials with great care was a most important task. He called on the first secretary to take over command in person, to study the way of writing good editorials, and to write and revise important editorial in person. This letter of Comrade Mao Tse-tung stirred up a broad and warm response from the Party committees at different levels and the press. It played a great role in giving impetus to further the improvement of newspaper work.

During the great leap forward in 1958, the journalistic circle made new headway in cooperation on a large scale. Extensive cooperation relations have been established between the newspapers on the one hand and the news agencies and broadcasting stations on the other, and among the newspapers themselves. In some cases, certain inter-organization adjustments have been carried into effect, and in some cases, reciprocal arrangements have been made in regard to the supply of manuscripts. This makes it possible for the newspapers, the news agencies, and the broadcasting stations to make mobile use of their own strength, and to manifest their peculiar functions to the fullest extent. They are capable of taking the same steps and speaking the same language, of helping and complementing each other, and also of avoiding duplication and the waste of manpower in propaganda. The all-out cooperation of the Jen-min Jih-pao and the New China News Agency has in particular played a great role in strengthening domestic and international propaganda.

Over the course of ten years, laden with great achievements and rich experiences, China has made rapid progress in newspaper work. Speaking in terms of quantity, the number of newspapers has grown from 382 titles in 1950 to 1,455 titles today (comprising 28 titles of newspapers run by the Central Government and 1,427 titles of local newspapers, not counting the newspapers run for circulation within the

industrial and mining enterprises, organs and schools), an increase of four times. The circulation figure has also risen from 3,010,00 copies in 1950 to 20,932,177 copies today (a circulation of 7,343,120 copies for newspapers published by the Central Government, and 13,589,057 copies for local newspapers published for circulation within the industrial and mining enterprises). The enhancement in quality is even more prominent.

## ROLE OF NEWSPAPERS

Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 11 January 1960

Extracts from an article on "Thinking, Feeling and Literary Reading" by T'ao Chu, First Secretary of CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee.

In Kwangtung Province, major newspapers and periodicals as well as the broadcasting business have been developing rapidly. In addition to Nan-fang Jih-pao and Kuang-chou Jih-pao which are organs of the CCP Kwangtung Provincial Committee and the CCP Canton Municipal Committee respectively, there are now Yang-ch'eng Wan-pao and Kuang-tung Hua-pao. The circulations of these newspapers and magazines are already not small. The daily programs of both the provincial and the municipal broadcasting station are divided into five parts; as new stations having a stronger power are already in use, the programs can be heard in every corner of the entire province. A television station experimental in nature is also in operation. Thus, in our city we have both morning papers and evening papers and magazines, as well as radio and television; if all of them are run well, then we are in possession of effective tools of propaganda and education and the masses of the people are enjoying a considerably rich cultural life.

I agree to the starting of an evening paper in a large city. For an evening paper not only contains current news, policies and propaganda materials like a morning paper does, but also supplements the morning paper by providing materials to elevate the readers' common knowledge and cultural level. To read news about ball games and chess competitions after dinner is at least a kind of recreation much better than wandering on the street or playing a game of "five hundred" every evening. It seems to me that the main problem of news work in Kwangtung is not the development of quantity but the elevation of quality.

To propagandize the Party line, Party principles and Party policies is the fundamental duty of Party newspapers, periodicals and broadcasting stations, and therefore of all news workers. Party policies come from the masses, reflect the will and demand of the masses and represent the interests of the masses. There should be no question about this. But Party policies also have to be propagated among the masses and accepted and grasped by the masses, so that they can be put into practice in actual life. What is involved here is the whole process of "coming from the masses and returning to the masses", during which the Party's news tools play an important and responsible role. Whether this role is played well or not will directly determine whether the whole process will be long or short, smooth or unsmooth, healthy or unhealthy. This is a truth already well understood by all news workers. However, to speak is one thing and to do is quite another. By applying this well-known

truth to practice and examining the result, we shall find that this role is not an easy one at all. For it involves such fundamental questions as the news workers' stand and viewpoint.

Why is it that this question should be brought up for discussion now? This is because our revolution has already entered a new stage. At the moment, we want to build socialism at a flying speed and conduct our socialist revolution most penetratingly and thoroughly. But we are not well experienced in these things. For instance, as I had participated in agrarian reform in several localities, I am experienced in it and I know comparatively well what is "left" and what is "right", what is correct and what is incorrect, and what phenomena will appear under certain conditions and how various phenomena should be handled. But since socialist revolution and socialist construction started only a short period ago, the broad masses of our cadres are still inexperienced in it and therefore cannot avoid having difficulties and committing mistakes while putting Party principles and Party policies into implementation. As news papers have the responsibility of rendering guidance over work, as whether Party policies are satisfactorily propagandized or not matters a great deal, we demand that news workers should be more intelligent than ordinary working cadres. What is still more important is that during the entire historical period of socialist revolution and socialist construction we are bound to meet resistance from the capitalists whom and whose ideological influence we intend to wipe out completely, and also from the bourgeoisie, the upper class of the petty bourgeois and bourgeoisie intellectuals whom we want to thoroughly reform. The aim of our waging socialist revolution and tackling socialist construction is to realize the ultimate annihilation of class. The bourgeois elements see this point most clearly, clearer even than many of our comrades do. Hence, based on their class instinct, they will always put up all sorts of resistance, and the principal means they adopt is to use their thinking to influence the worker and peasant masses as well as those wavering elements who have actually become agents of bourgeois thinking; and among the worker and peasant masses there are indeed many people still harboring old ideas and hankering after old customs, who have therefore influenced by the bourgeois clamors. This phenomenon of class struggle inevitably reflects itself among the ranks of our news workers. On this account, constant efforts should be made to eliminate the influence of bourgeois thinking among news workers. In this respect news workers have already acquired rich experiences and learned many lessons.

In propagating Party policies, our newspapers must have this kind of attitude: I will keep on saying in this way no matter whether you believe or not, whether you utter words of abuse or shouts of applause. By adopting this kind of unyielding attitude when propagating Party policies, we can make the masses accept the policies sooner; otherwise the result will also be entirely different. Can this be called to go it blind? No, I would call it revolutionary firmness. Since the line, principle and policy laid down by our Party Central Committee and

Chairman Mao are completely correct, since they represent the interests of the absolute majority of the masses and guide the broad masses to build socialism "abundantly, quickly, satisfactorily and economically", is there any reason to say that our Party newspapers should not firmly propagate them? How can we call this firmness blind when it actually shows that we believe in the truth, support the truth, propagate the truth and insist on the truth, and that we have boundless faith in the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao?

Among our news workers there are still quite a number of people stressing the necessity of having "independent thinking". In the abstract, the concept of "independent thinking" is all right; but when "independent thinking" is demanded in connection with Party line, Party principles and Party policies, it actually means alienation from Party leadership, loss of political bearings and consequently enslavement by bourgeois thinking.

That our newspapers have not paid sufficient attention to new-born things and encouraged these things enthusiastically enough is a big shortcoming. Today there are innumerable creations of the masses and a constant and endless appearance of new things; the duty of newspapers is to propagate and encourage these creations and new things when they are still in the budding stage, so as to urge their growth. Only in this way can our propaganda be great in function, our newspapers be strong in ideology, and our actual work play its due guiding role.

News work is literary work; it needs power and technique of literary expression. News workers make their living by writing, but from time to time they feel writing very difficult. This is simply because they have nothing to write on, or cannot express themselves well. This shows that in writing there are problems in two respects: in one respect there are problems of thinking and feeling, while in the other there are problems concerning literary technique. The former is fundamental whereas the latter is also very important. As long as we are clear in mind and rich in feeling, we can write comparatively good essays even if we are comparatively poor in literary technique. Of course this does not mean technique is not important. For instance, I met some basic-level rural cadres who fervently loved Communism and the Party and firmly supported the general line; but they could not write reports or editorials because they had not yet grasped the technique of writing. This shows that literary technique is quite important, otherwise we do not have to organize specialized news troops or to cultivate "scholars". We have to do so simply because we need a group of people who can write so accurately, so attractively and so vividly that their essays will deeply move and totally convince the readers. In this way, through the pens of these people, socialist and Communist ideas and Party policies can be accurately and effectively propagated among the masses, and can cling tightly to the hearts of the masses.

In my opinion, well-written news dispatches, headlines and articles are scarce in newspapers these days, and strenuous efforts are required to improve them. One of the comparatively common defects is monotony in style. It seems that everybody is copying one or two particular styles or imitating one or two particular articles, with the result that all articles and dispatches are like copies from a single mold. Another defect is the scantiness in vocabularies and tasteless in phraseology. It often happens that an article is full of such words as "must", "should", "great" and "glorious"; fresh and apposite phrases and well-worded sentences are extremely few, not to mention vivid descriptions expressed in popular language. In Chinese language, we have only a couple of thousand characters often in use; but in writing, these a couple of thousand characters can form tens of thousands of phrases. This is like in a game of Chinese chess where there are only 32 pieces but an expert will never play two games of chess exactly in the same pattern. Since news workers make their living by writing, they must necessarily devote their energy to improving their writing in order to be able to produce articles strong in thinking, rich in sentiment, clear and new in style and attractive in literary bearing, thus reaching the standard of being "rich both in sentiments and in literary accomplishments" as required by Chairman Mao.

Some people think that to solve this problem all one has to do is to study a little grammar and read a few books on literature. I think this is not enough. The elevation of literary technique is important, but what is still more important is the acquirement of diversified knowledge. In other words, it is necessary to read more books. Speaking about reading, the most fundamental principle is to earnestly study Chairman Mao's works and thinking, basic Marxist-Leninist theories, and a little philosophy and political economy. Strenuous efforts should also be made to study Party policies and articles written by leading comrades of the Party Central Committee. In addition to these, it is necessary to read some books on production, technical, historical and literary knowledge. For instance, Tzu Chih T'ung Chien [a Chinese history] may be read to improve our knowledge of history. We may also learn some lively phrases from poetry to add color to our writings. Poems by Li Po and Tu Fu, and Tz'u by Su Tung-po and Hsin Ch'i-chi are worthy of reading. Novels such as Exposure of the Official World, the Scholars, Strange Tales New and Old, and others may be read for enjoyment too. Some Western books are also worth reading, such as Arabian Nights, Aesop's Fables and novels by famous writers. Since we are working in Kwangtung, we might as well read Ch'u Ta-chun's New Anecdotes of Kwangtung. Of course to read these books does not mean to find from them one's own stand or viewpoint, but merely to increase one's knowledge. It is not necessary to read these books too seriously, but we may read them casually whenever we have time. In due course of time we shall enrich our thoughts and may be able to inject life into our writings.

In short, we who make a living by writing must make up our mind to improve our knowledge. It is true that not every one of us can be as learned as Chairman Mao, but every one of us should learn Chairman Mao's studious spirit. Mr. Lu Hsun had written these lines:

"I have a word for you to remember:

Heaven doesn't decide an essay's success or failure."

This shows that he stressed diligent study rather than relying on natural endowment. If only we can persist in our study, say for ten years, then all of us will really achieve something. And all of this is for the purpose of propagating Party policies and the truth of Marxism-Leninism in a still better way, so as to attain the goal of elevating the socialist and Communist awareness of the masses.  
(Reproduced from Hsin-wen Chan-hsien, No 1, 1960)

PUBLICATION OF STALIN'S WORKS IN CHINA  
Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 21 December 1959

The publication of Stalin's works in China started in 1924.

Stalin's first book introduced to China was his excellent theoretical work On Foundations of Leninism. Chiang Kuang-ch'ih's translation of "Leninist Principles of the Nationalities Problem" (i.e., the 6th chapter of On Foundations of Leninism entitled "The Problem of Nationalities") was published in the Hsin Ch'ang-nien [New Youth] quarterly, No 4, 24 February 1924. Ch'u Ch'iu-pai's abridged translation of An Introduction to Leninism was published in the first issue of the same quarterly, dated 22 April 1925. Translations of the first four chapters of On Foundations of Leninism under the title of "Leninism in Theory and Practice" were first published serially in Chung-kuo Ch'ing-nien [China Youth], No 106, 29 December 1925. A reprint of this series of translations was issued in Canton at the beginning of 1926.

During the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars, a translation of On Foundations of Leninism and another book containing this translation and a translation of On Several Problems in Leninism were circulated in succession in different editions in many places and became textbooks for Chinese Communists and revolutionaries to study Marxism-Leninism. In November 1931, the Political Department of the 12th Army of the Chinese Red Army reprinted the second book and circulated it to all "red" bases. In February 1933, the Political Department of the Workers and Peasants' Red Army School reprinted 10,000 copies of it on native paper produced in Fukien Province. Stalin's reports at the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Congresses of the USSR Communist Party (Bolshevist) were all promptly translated into Chinese.

Stalin's works on questions of nationalities and colonies are important documents for guiding the revolutionary movements of peoples in colonies and semi-colonies. Chinese translations of Marxism and the Problem of Nationalities were published by the Shanghai Yangtze River Book Shop in 1933, by the Central Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party in Chinese Soviet Areas in 1934 and by the Yen-an Liberation Press in 1939. The Shanghai Life Book Store published a Chinese edition of Stalin's On the Problem of Nationalities in 1939, and the Yen-an K'angchan Book Shop reprinted this book in the same year.

During the periods mentioned above, Stalin's other important works were continually introduced into China, including Mistakes of the Opposition on the Question of the Chinese Revolution, Soviet Industrialization and the Question of the Anti-Right-Deviationist Struggle (i.e., On National Industrialization and the Right-Deviationists Within the USSR Communist Party (Bolshevik)) and The Year of A Big Change. In these periods, a good deal of Stalin's writings were gradually disseminated openly or secretly through Party and

Progressive publications, and they guided and encouraged the development of the Chinese people's revolutionary movement. All the books mentioned above were mostly published and circulated under the circumstances of bitter fighting and white terror.

During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and the Third Revolutionary Civil War, more of Stalin's works were introduced into China systematically. In the earlier period of the War of Resistance, there were better Chinese translations of Stalin's remarkable theoretical works such as On Foundations of Leninism and his brilliant essays such as Problems in Leninism and Marxism and the Problem of Nationalities; these were circulated in the areas under Kuomintang rule and the bases of the War of Resistance. In January 1939, the Yen'an Liberation Press published the Selected Works of Stalin (five volumes), despite difficult material conditions. The North China Branch of the Hsin Chung-kuo Jih-pao /New China Daily/ reprinted 3,000 copies of this book in the Taihang Mountains, which then constituted a battle field.

In 1940, the Chinese translation of the Brief History of the USSR Communist Party (Bolshevist) was published by the Liberation Press in Yen'an and by the "China Press" in Shanghai. In 1942, the Chinese Communist Party conducted Marxist-Leninist education among all in the form of a rectification campaign. Many of Stalin's books were listed as documents for reference in the campaign. These books were repeatedly printed during the period of rectification and for a long time after the campaign. In July 1944, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party compiled in Yen'an a book called Lenin, Stalin and the Communist International on China, including 23 articles of Stalin's. Later, the Liberation Press published Lenin and Stalin on China. As a result, the Party and the people of China have been able to study systematically the theories of Lenin and Stalin on the Chinese revolution.

During the War of Resistance to Japan and the Third Revolutionary Civil War, the Party, although under the circumstances of bitter fighting, promptly translated, published and circulated among Party members all Stalin's new works including his "Report on the Work of the Central Committee of the USSR Communist Party (Bolshevist) to its 18th Congress" in 1939 and all his speeches during and after the Soviet War of Defense.

The founding of the People's Republic of China after the liberation of the entire country provided more favorable conditions for publishing large numbers of books by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. On Foundations of Leninism, Lenin and Stalin on Socialist Economic Construction (two volumes) and Lenin and Stalin on China, including many of Stalin's important articles, have been published in numerous copies and regarded as required reading for cadres.

Stalin's Marxism and Problems of Linguistics, published in June 1950, is a remarkable contribution to the Marxist-Leninist treasure-house. The publication of its Chinese translation has

produced a great influence on China's academic work. Stalin's masterpiece, Problems of the Soviet Socialist Economy, was published in October 1952. After the publication of its Chinese edition, more than 960,000 copies were issued in the month of November of that year. At that time, more of Stalin's works were published in China in keeping with the continual development of a study campaign. In accordance with a decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese edition of a Complete Collection of Stalin's Works has been published in succession since 1953. The People's Press published the first volume in September 1953. Up to the present, the 13th volume had been published. According to incomplete statistics, during the ten years from 1949 to August 1959, a total of 72 titles of Stalin's books (including the Complete Collection of Stalin's Works and six books by Stalin and other authors) have been published in China, and 15,584,000 copies of them have been published.

## LIST OF CURRENT TRANSLATIONS ON COMMUNIST CHINA

[The following list is of translations, some relatively old, made by the Union Research Service (110 Waterloo Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong). Each issue contains selected newspaper and periodical translations, including Hong Kong sources.]

1. Several Theoretical Questions on Commodity Production, Vol 15, No 22, 16 June 1959, 12 pp
2. Indoctrination of Chinese Communist Cadres, Vol 18, No 2, 5 January 1959, 15 pp
3. U.S. Peace Attitude is a Fake, Charges Communist China, Vol 18, No 3, 8 January 1960, 15 pp
4. Last Quarter Dash in Szechuan, Vol 18, No 5, 15 January 1960, 14 pp
5. Communist China's Synthetic Oil Production, Vol 17, No 8, 27 October 1959, 20 pp
6. Qualifications A Communist News Worker Should Have, Vol 18, No 8, 26 January 1960, 11 pp
7. Renewed Efforts to Force Chinese Communist Cadres to Believe in Mao's Infallibility, Vol 18, No 23, 18 March 1960, 14 pp
8. Anti-Right Deviation in Institutions of Higher Learning, Vol 17, No 20, 8 December 1959, 16 pp
9. Special Pardon and Labor Reform, Vol 17, No 23, 18 December 1959, 17 pp
10. Anti-Chinese Movement in Indonesia [Part I], Vol 17, No 18, 1 December 1959, 14 pp; Part II, Vol 17, No 19, 4 December 1959, 11 pp; Part III, Vol 17, No 21, 11 December 1959, 17 pp
11. Party's Collective Leadership And Divided Responsibility in People's Communes, Vol 17, No 24, 22 December 1959, 21 pp
12. Disagreement Between Peiping and Moscow of Question of War and Peace, Vol 17, No 25, 25 December 1959, 18 pp
13. Party Leadership Over Industry, Vol 17, No 22, 15 December 1959, 17 pp
14. Communist China, 1960, In Perspective, Vol 18, No 1, 1 January 1960, 18 pp